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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Austria Shows Drift to Reich Despite Cordiality to Italy; Nazis Again Become Active

Military Authorities Declared Leaning Toward Germany

Collaboration Hint

But Civil Leaders Redouble Precautions to Prevent 'Anschluss' Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, May 20—The proverbial straws which show the way the wind is blowing are beginning to point once more to closer co-operation between Austria and Germany in spite of the efforts of some of the leaders of Austria to make them point in precisely the opposite direction—namely, towards Italy.

Since the cabinet shake-up which resulted in the omission of Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg, the exchange of amenities between Vienna and Rome have been continued on the surface. Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy communicates his best wishes "for continuance and success" to Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg after the latter had sent him a message of loyalty following the deposition of Prince von Starhemberg.

But there has also been a sudden recrudescence of National Socialist activity in Austria. This began immediately after the re-occupation of the Rhineland by Germany and is held to have been inspired by a belief that the inactivity of the Western Powers and the League of Nations on that occasion makes it certain that a union of Austria and Germany will no longer be opposed by force of arms.

Quickly Followed Suit

Germany's defiance of the Allies in the Rhineland was soon followed by an Austrian defiance—namely, the introduction of conscription. Gen. Alfred Jansa, who has just been appointed head of the general staff to supervise the organization of the new army, was at one time Austrian military attaché in Berlin. It is generally expected that the German pattern will be closely followed in the Austrian conscript army. Some people even prophesy actual collaboration between the two general staffs.

In this connection is is noted that after the maneuvers of the motorized divisions of the Austrian Army on April 21, Franz von Papen, Adolf Hitler's special envoy in Austria, invited the chief Austrian commanders and the German military mission which attended the maneuvers to lunch at the German Embassy in Vienna.

Important to Germany

In his speech at this luncheon, Herr von Papen referred to the celebrations in Berlin and Vienna on April 19 in honor of Prince Eugène of Savoy and stressed the importance of this famous leader for the whole Teutonic world—Germany no less than Austria.

All countries which had had any connection with Prince Eugène were invited to send special delegations to attend the bicentenary festivities in his honor. Only Italy, Hungary and Germany did so. France—perhaps not surprisingly in view of the fact that most of Prince Eugène's successes were against the French—was represented only by her military attaché in Vienna. The Little Entente ostentatiously abstained from all participation.

The German delegation, on the other hand, consisted of important military officers who signalized the occasion by laying a wreath in the German national colors on the grave of Chancellor Dollfuss who was slain two years ago during the National Socialist "putsch" against the Austrian Government.

Schuschnigg To Milan

At the same time the Austrian army sent a similar delegation to the Prince Eugène celebrations in Berlin. The Austrian Chancellor, it is noticed, avoided the festivities in Vienna, but attended a gathering in the Prince's honor at—Milan. Prince Eugène fought several campaigns in Italy against the French. But for him Austria would have lost Italy in the eighteenth century instead of the nineteenth. He was governor of Milan for a short period.

While the Austrian military authorities appear to be going out of their way to hob-nob with their opposite numbers in Germany, the Austrian civilian authorities are redoubling their precautions against the Austrian National Socialists. During the latter half of April many National Socialist sympathizers were arrested and there have been a number of clashes between National Socialists and the Heimwehr, especially in Styria. It is significant that the sympathies of the police have been on the side of the National Socialists.

Starhemberg Home With 'Secret' Plans

By the Associated Press

Vienna, May 20

PRINCE ERNST RUDIGER VON STARHEMBERG, chief of the pugnacious Heimwehr, came home by plane from Rome today, supposedly carrying secret plans which may vitally affect Austria's future.

A hundred high Heimwehr officers greeted him and assured him his private army is making no move to lay down its arms at the request of Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg, who removed Prince von Starhemberg from his Government.

The Fascist leader returned fresh from conferences with Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy. (Informed Italian sources yesterday said Il Duce had counseled the Prince to avoid provoking internal Austrian strife.)

The Prince's friends contended he was in a position to force a government crisis at any time by withdrawing the Heimwehr Ministers from the Schuschnigg Cabinet.

Gomez Is Inducted President of Cuba; Wipes Slate Clean

HAVANA, May 20 (AP)—Dr. Miguel Mariano Gomez, 47-year-old lawyer, was inaugurated constitutional President of Cuba today in the presence of special missions from 27 nations.

The new Chief Executive became "President Gomez II," for he had succeeded in the footsteps of his father, Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez, President of the republic from 1909 to 1913.

With today's ceremony, Cuba's line of provisional Presidents — seven of them in the last two-and-one-half years—was broken and the Government returned to constitutionality.

Dr. Gomez said he had two purposes in mind in selecting his Cabinet:

1. He wanted no ministers who had been connected with any of the provisional governments.
2. He wanted no ministers who were associated with Machado.

His Cabinet includes these ministers:

Defense, Gen. Rafael Montalvo.
Communications, Rafael Santos Jimenez.
Interior, Carlos Pelaez.
Health and Sanitation, Manuel Mencia.
Public Works, Raul Simeon.
Education, Luciano Martinez.
State, Jose M. Cortina.
Presidency, Domingo Macias.
Treasury, German Wolter del Rio.
Labor, Agustin Cruz.
Agriculture, Jose Gomez Mena.
Commerce, Eudaldo Bonet.
Justice, Estanislao Cartana.

Landon Leads With Hoffman In New Jersey

Borah and Fort Trail in Delegates Fight—Irregularities Charged

Hague Retains Power

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., May 20—Gov. Alfred M. Landon will go into the Republican National Convention in June with all of New Jersey's 32 votes for his nomination chalked up in the Kansas Governor's column, according to indications here today following the presidential primaries in the Garden State yesterday.

Senator William E. Borah was trailing far behind Governor Landon as returns trickled in. These returns from 2813 election districts out of 3578 gave Governor Landon 247,194 and Senator Borah 64,,210.

In the contest for delegate-at-large, Gov. Harold G. Hoffman won easily over Franklin W. Fort, one-time Representative in Congress and his chief opponent, according to the returns. The vote in 3201 out of 3578 election districts was: Hoffmann, 211,335; Fort, 168,895.

Hoffman Gains Strength

Governor Hoffman appears to be more firmly intrenched in power in his party than at any time since his intervention in the Bruno Richard Hauptmann case as a result of his contest with Mr. Fort, who made this intervention the chief issue in his campaign to defeat the Governor as a delegate-at-large.

Incomplete returns indicate that the following Republican delegates-at-large, all of whom are pledged to Governor Landon, were elected: Governor Hoffman, Walter E. Edge, one-time Governor; Edna B. Conklin and E. D. Duffield.

Light Breckinridge Vote

Two delegates also were elected from each of the 14 districts, all of whom are today claimed by the Landon campaign management.

Col. Henry Breckinridge was the lone entrant in the Democratic presidential preference primaries and the vote for him was light. In some counties it was less than the write-in vote for President Roosevelt.

Democratic delegates-at-large, all of whom are for President Roosevelt, are A. Harry Moore, formerly Governor; Mary T. Norton, W. H. Kelly, David T. Wilentz, W. H. Smathers, Katherine White, Thelma Parkinson and Anna Gilmore.

Thus President Roosevelt is assured of New Jersey's 32 votes in the Democratic national convention, as the complete slate of organization delegates sponsored by Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City was chosen.

Hague Solidly Intrenched

The primaries revealed that Mayor Hague still held a hard and fast grip on Hudson County, the biggest single voting unit in the state. An

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Spain's Premier Bans Strikes In Drive to Put Down Disorder; Plans Public Works Program

Casares Tells Extremists He Will Deal Harshly With Disturbers

MADRID, May 21 (AP)—Premier Santiago Casares Quiroga, head of the new Leftist Government of Spain, declared yesterday that strikes as an instrument of labor must cease.

The Premier, who was brought into power by a coalition of Communists, Labor Parties, Socialists, and other Leftist groups, declared that persons guilty of disturbing the public order "will be harshly dealt with, regardless of political affiliations."

Premier Casares told the Parliament, in his ministerial declaration, that he and his Cabinet would restore the social and economic equilibrium of Spain quickly or resign.

He said one of the primary objectives of the new regime would be the stamping out of fascism and of all forms of extremist violence.

On the international front, the Premier said Spain would continue its previous policy of adherence with decisions of the League of Nations and would attempt to make more favorable commercial treaties.

He said a great public works program, to relieve unemployment, would be started as soon as possible.

The Government, he declared, would co-operate with the Leftist United Front as long as the Communists and extremist Socialists "continue to support democracy."

Extreme radical tendencies in these sectors, he said, must be held within bounds for the common welfare of the nation.

By a Staff Artist

Santiago Casares Quiroga
Premier of Spain

Governor Lehman Declines to Run For Third Term

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., May 20—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman will not be a candidate for re-election for a third term this year, the Governor announced today. This throws the Democratic situation in the Empire State into a scramble and removes the strongest support President Roosevelt could look forward to at the polls in New York, admitted everywhere as a pivotal state, in November.

Governor Lehman's decision against running again also is certain to precipitate a fight on the floor of the state convention, with half a dozen aspirants for the place. Outstanding among these is John J. Bennett Jr., Attorney General one of the strongest vote-getters New York ever has known. Mr. Bennett is a close personal friend of the President and the consensus here today was that he would be a strong leader in the pre-convention race.

Comes as Surprise

Governor Lehman's announcement came as a distinct surprise, it having been granted that he would run again, first, to help President Roosevelt carry the State in November and, second, to push through his social security program which failed because of Republican opposition in the Assembly this month.

Governor Lehman talked with President Roosevelt over the telephone last night, and it is believed that he acquainted the President with his decision.

This decision was made hesitantly and regretfully, it is known, and, according to persons in a position to know, was arrived at only after strong pressure had been brought to bear on Mr. Lehman by his wife, Mrs. Lehman being unalterably opposed to her husband running again. The passing of Mr. Lehman's brother, Arthur Lehman, a few days ago, also had a profound effect on the Governor and contributed toward influencing him not to be a candidate for re-election.

The Governor's statement follows: "For almost eight years I have given to the State all my time and strength.

Asks for Relief

"During these difficult years the opportunity to serve has been great, but the cares and responsibilities have been correspondingly heavy. The record speaks for itself. My pledges and performances are known. I feel that the time has come when I may ask relief from the cares and responsibilities of the governorship.

"Accordingly, I shall not be a candidate for re-election this autumn. I have been deeply moved by, and appreciative of, the expressed desire of my friends that I should again stand for re-election. May I assure them that at no time will my interest in the welfare of the people of the State of New York diminish."

Britain's Armada In Mediterranean Reduced by Shifts

LONDON, May 20 (AP) — Great Britain's armada in the Mediterranean was reduced today in capital ships to four—the Barham and Valiant in the vicinity of the Suez Canal in the East, and the Rodney and the Hood at Gibraltar in the West.

An authoritative source described the apparent weakening of Mediterranean forces as due to "necessity of giving the men leave and effecting repairs."

Nearly 180 warships of all types are still riding the waters which guard the "lifeline" of the British Empire.

Lord Stanley, Financial Secretary of the Admiralty, told the House of Commons today that Great Britain will rebuild and reduce armaments on three cruisers in order to save them from being scrapped under the London Naval Treaty of 1930.

Great Britain and the Soviet Union opened conversations looking toward a naval agreement today.

The Soviet Ambassador, Ivan M. Maisky, and the Soviet naval expert, Antipoff-Chikunsky, were the Russian conferees.

Although fairly speedy progress was envisaged, informed observers said the Soviet Union's inclination to consider her navy as two navies—Far Eastern and European—might cause some trouble.

Guffey Enters New Bill Based On Price Fixing

Omits Labor Provisions Outlawed by Ruling—Needs Quick Action

May Be Deferred

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 20—The Guffey coal decision leaves America's basic soft coal industry still without any solution to its manifold problems, but the Administration is moving toward a substitute law although shy about pushing for any change in the Constitution which labor and Socialist elements favor.

However, a new attempt to write stabilization for the coal industry was begun in the Senate today.

Accepting the verdict of the Supreme Court's sweeping opinion on Monday throwing out the labor sections of the Guffey Act, Senator Joseph F. Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania introduced a substitute measure today, backed by the United Mine Workers of America and representatives of a large section of the bituminous industry, in which these sections had been eliminated.

Based on Price-Fixing

The substitute in large part follows the original Guffey Act, but bases its attempt at stabilization on the price-fixing and marketing features of the act. The Supreme Court did not rule finally on the price-fixing section, but held that it could not be separated from the labor sections, which were declared plainly unconstitutional. Five Supreme Court justices reserved judgment on the price-fixing section, while the other four, including the Chief Justice, specifically held it valid.

The legal question now comes down to whether the advocates of the new bill can win one or more of the five noncommittal judges over to the side of the Chief Justice, along with Justices Brandeis, Cardozo and Stone.

Time Is Short

The legislative problem on the other hand is whether the new bill, which the Pennsylvania Senator introduced at noon, can get through both houses of Congress in the short time remaining before the tentative date for adjourning, June 6. If not passed at this session it will be raised in the next Congress.

Senator Guffey told the Senate the new bill rests solely upon the right of Congress to regulate interstate commerce.

"It makes such changes as are necessary to meet the views of the court," he said. "The labor provisions of the act have been wholly eliminated."

The legislation was referred to the Interstate Commerce Committee. In the House the same bill will be sponsored jointly by Rep. Fred M. Vinson (D) of Kentucky and J. Buel Snyder (D) of Pennsylvania.

The price-fixing action of the original Guffey Act set up 23 coal

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Witness

© Harris & Ewing

Dr. Francis E. Townsend

Who Charged That the Administration Was a "Hostile Force" Behind the Congressional Inquiry Into the Townsend Plan

Prober Clashes With Townsend At House Hearing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 20 — Under the proddings of a probable congressional victim of the Townsend old-age pension movement, Dr. Francis E. Townsend, its founder and leader, conceded on the witness stand today that if it were put into effect every farmer in the country would have to have a license to sell so much as a pound of butter.

Pressed further, he reluctantly conceded also that he had contemplated the possible reduction of the 60-year age limit for pensioners to as low as "40 or 50," leaving those between 20 and 40 to pay the tax, and that the bulk of the tax would undoubtedly fall on "the poor, the wage earners and the farmers."

Congress Foes Named

Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R) of Michigan virtually took over the investigation of the special House Townsend Committee after committee counsel had spent an hour putting into the record various letters exchanged between officials of the Townsend movement indicating a definite plan to "put the heat" on opposition members of Congress by

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Americas Put Own League On Peace Agenda

New World Court of Justice Also Up for Study

Parley Date Uncertain

Rights and Duties of Neutrals Included on Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 20 — The agenda of the coming Inter-American Peace Conference has been drafted, and is now under study by the governments concerned, with its focal points: (1) A proposal to draw up rules governing the rights and duties of neutrals, and (2) organization of peace through a formal league or association of the American nations, and an American court of justice.

The list of sweeping proposals under study has been taken from the individual communications sent to the American Government by the Latin-American nations and the suggestions of the United States itself. It was submitted by the governing body of the Pan American Union, after co-ordination by the Argentine and Mexican Ambassadors, and the Minister of Guatemala.

No Date Set

Until the 21 Latin-American countries have time to study and comment on the agenda, no date for the Buenos Aires conference will be set, but their replies are urged by June 30. Presumably the conference would convene roughly a month later.

Should the major points on the agenda be carried beyond the discussion stage, they would involve a regional organization of peace with profound effect on the Geneva League, now under serious scrutiny following the Italo-Ethiopian denouement. It would seem that both hemispheres, at about the same time, would be reorganizing their peace machinery.

The text of the program follows:

I.

Organization of Peace

1. Methods for the prevention and pacific settlement of inter-American disputes.

(a) Consideration of possible causes of controversy and of measures for their peaceful solution.

(b) Co-ordination and perfecting of existing international instruments for the maintenance of peace.

(c) Consideration of additional measures for the maintenance of peace and the pacific settlement of inter-American controversies.

(d) Measures intended to secure the prompt ratification of treaties and conventions for the maintenance of peace.

(e) Generalization of the inter-American juridical system for the maintenance of peace.

(f) Consideration of the desirability of creating an inter-American court of justice.

2. Consideration of other measures tending toward closer association of the American republics and their relation to other international entities.

II.

Neutrality

3. Consideration of rules regarding the rights and duties of neutrals and belligerents.

III.

Limitation of Armaments

4. Necessity of limiting the organization and armaments of national defense, so as only to guarantee internal security of the states and their defense against foreign aggression.

IV

Juridical Problems

5. Consideration of methods for the future codification of international law.

6. Formulation of principles with respect to the elimination of force and of diplomatic intervention in cases of pecuniary claims and other private actions.

7. Unification of the international American principle and of national legislation with respect to the problems of nationality.

8. Consideration of the civil and political rights of women.

V

Economic Problems

9. Measures to promote closer economic relations among the American republics.

a. Tariff truce and customs agreements.

b. Agreement on sanitary regulations affecting the interchange of animal and vegetable products.

c. Equality of trade opportunity.

d. Financial co-operation.

e. International aspects of problems of immigration.

f. Promotion of travel.

g. Other measures.

10. Improvement of communication facilities.

a. Maritime communications.

b. The Pan-American highway.

c. Other measures.

11. Measures for the improvement of the intellectual, moral and material condition of workers.

VI

Intellectual Co-operation

12. Measures to promote closer intellectual and cultural relations between the American republics, and the development of the spirit of moral disarmament.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, May 20

Zeppelin—Returns Against Weather Odds

Lakehurst, N. J. — The zeppelin Hindenburg, resting easily here after her second westbound Atlantic crossing on regular passenger schedule, is making commonplaces of former daring adventures.

Enough regularity on the zeppelin air-lane would inevitably settle this latest form of transportation into the accepted line of conveyances, from buggies to airplanes.

Yet the second return trip ran into squalls. Lack of adequate ocean weather service for zeppelins was blamed by Capt. Ernst Lehmann. Time, 78h. 27m., nearly 17 hours slower than the record first voyage, recorded in this column May 9. Exploration and adventures on the zeppelin lanes are not over.

Return to Germany was planned on regular schedule, only eight hours after arrival, due to the delay. Among the freight, a four-seat, 2¼-ton airplane. Passenger roster continues at capacity, 51.

Trade—14 Pacts Signed

Washington—Foreign trade is having its innings this week, but the grandstands do not lack advocates of national self-sufficiency to hurl pop bottles and hiss the freer-trade team.

Foreign Trade Week's second national observance brings to 14 the reciprocal trade agreements negotiated by the Roosevelt Administration under the Reciprocal Tariff Act of June 12, 1934. The act runs three years.

Finland is the fourteenth signatory. Colombia's pact, previously proclaimed, goes into effect today. France and Canada are among important nations responding to the American invitation.

Gnawing at Tariffs

In 1927, and again in 1933, nations met at Geneva and London for a massed, frontal bombardment of tariff walls. The experts all said international trade must be relieved of its strait jackets before commerce could again breathe normally.

Disappointment. Recommendations. Resolutions.

Blocked on the road of general agreement, many nations turned to regional or bilateral pacts. Washington, under men whose traditions ran toward free or freer trade, chose the device of bilateral accords with principal customers and suppliers.

Opposition

When the Canadian-American pact lowered tariffs on farm products, lumber, horses, cattle, maple sugar, newsprint and a number of other

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Boston News Today:

End to G. O. P. Carping Urged by Fitzgerald
Heavy Frost and Below Freezing Forecast Tonight
Fore River Bridge Due to Open Saturday Sans Pomp
Woolen Strike Plans Proceed Despite Guffey Decision

These and other stories of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

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An American 'Family Robinson'

Monotony and Solitude Among Problems of Women on Relief

Bothered by Bills

Conclusion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 20—A mother on relief sometimes finds the worst problem is monotony. Clothes too worn and shabby to go out in, no carfare to go anywhere anyway, no visiting with neighbors, no magazines, but month after month of staying in—that's what unemployment means today to most of the women folks.

Mrs. Dewey Robinson, for instance, did not leave her yard for two summers. "My clothes were terrible," she explains. "I had only one apron dress and my shoes were so worn that I wouldn't let them be seen on the street."

Neighbors Don't Know

Are the neighbors aware that the Robinsons are on relief?

No. All they sense is that the Robinsons have been having a hard time of it.

The Robinson family has its pride. It owns its little home, a misfit in a row of bungalows. The Robinsons do not advertise their troubles.

The price they pay for their pride is solitude.

Starved as they are for companionship and play, they have had a real visitor and playmate in their 3-year-old Alice. Their greatest disaster was the loss of work, and their biggest comfort is the baby.

The depression, however, got there first. Mrs. Robinson, naturally optimistic, lost her cheer. Robinson did all he could to shield his wife from trouble, and as the child grew, she copied her father in protecting her mother.

Child Helps Mother

The mother and the little girl have been thrown together by the depression more than they would in normal days. The child, hardly old enough to make her words intelligible to the stranger, has become more mature, the mother more girlish.

As a result Mrs. Robinson has won back most of her native laughter. Though the depression has painted her husband's face with sadness, she does not look as if she had ever heard of it. Her curly brown hair, her blue eyes, her rounded, dimpled face make a portrait to which the slump has added no marring touch.

Her daughter meantime has taken on a fleeting solemnity that not even the deep dimple in her chin can conceal. As a tiny girl on relief, Alice shows it. Her world to date is a world of unemployment. Home as she knows it is a chill place through half the year, where one has to be bundled up extra.

Her seriousness, though, seems only a deeper shading of the petal. Innately she reflects the happiness of her home. Her mother is gayer on the surface and perhaps more sober at heart.

Together they are playing a little game of their own. For a long time

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

A Study of Relief

What does it mean to live on relief?

The answer to this query requires something more than cold statistics. For it is one of the most concretely human problems in the United States today.

A staff correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *has been studying carefully this phase of the relief and unemployment problem. He writes a four-part "continued story" of the typical case of Dewey Robinson, his courageous wife and his one child.*

The case is an actual one. The details have been authenticated. Only the name of the family has been changed.

Child Proves Inspiration for Family Fighting Depression

Pride Still Remains

Lilac Fete Attracts 100,000 to Rochester

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 20—Approximately 100,000 flower lovers, coming from many states and Canada, took part in Rochester's annual Lilac Festival here May 17. This festival, lasting a week each year, when Rochester glories in the 383 varieties of lilacs on the slopes of Highland Park, was timed to coincide with the day the flowers would be in full bloom. Lilac Week has no queen and no pageant and is designed solely to make the lilacs the chief attraction.

Horticulturists have said there were few places outside of Rochester where so many varieties of lilacs have been developed. They have been brought to their high state of perfection here through years of experimentation and care.

Zapotecan Relics Illuminate Dim Page of Mexico's History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The uncovered tombs of Monte Alban, which were predicted to contain new art treasures, have revealed the first of these. Antonio Caso, Mexican archaeologist in charge of explorations which have engaged the attention of the Carnegie Foundation for many years, announced that the season, lately closed on account of the rains, was one of the richest ever known.

A new light was thrown on the strange civilization of the Zapotecans by the excavations, which reveal a veritable history in bas-relief of these people.

The finds are remarkable for the reason that the progress of a race is written in detailed hieroglyphics, and each portion is accompanied by an astronomical date, which clears up a number of mysteries. Many of the details led Mr. Caso to believe that certain pueblos in the state of Oaxaca, where Monte Alban is located, still retain Zapotecan names, the originals of which are contained in the sign writings on the tomb walls.

For another matter of primary importance, the symbolical head of the Toltec god Quetzalcoatl has been discovered. This lends credence to the already well founded belief that the Toltecs, after their expulsion from Tollan, wandered down to the south of the country, mixing their blood and culture with that of the Zapotecans.

Perhaps more interesting still, one of the recently uncovered buildings bears signs of having been an astronomical observatory; and if this is proved to be true, it will indicate that the Zapotecans had a high degree of civilization centuries before the Mayan people flourished to the far south.

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U. S. Urges Campaign Against Illicit Drugs

GENEVA, May 20 (AP)—The United States today demanded a more vigorous campaign against illicit traffic in habit-forming drugs.

Stuart J. Fuller of the United States, addressing the League of Nations Committee for the Suppression of Dangerous Drugs, said a big blow would be struck at narcotics smuggling if steamships were accompanied by extra guards and extra searches were made to prevent contraband.

He urged the application of the United States policy of levying heavy fines against masters of vessels if narcotics not listed on manifest were found on board.

Other experts warned that the smuggling of narcotics was increasing because governmental safeguards were insufficient.

The Italian members of the committee did not appear.

Manchoukuan Monopoly On Opium Falls Short Of Estimated Profits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUKDEN—Opium and morphine appear under the heading, "Public Health," in the annual reports of the Manchoukuo Government. The Government enacted a special law providing that the manufacture and sale of prepared opium should be a government monopoly and that no person should be permitted to cultivate the opium poppy or import opium or other narcotics without government license.

Theoretically no one is allowed to smoke except those addicts who had acquired the habit before the law was passed. Thus the Government expect to reduce the number of addicts, as has been done in Formosa and the Kwangtung Leased Territory.

Collected as Tax

In the Leased Territory under the Russian control no regulation was enforced except collecting taxes from the opium dens. Under the Japanese régime a monopoly was instituted and later the provisions of Japanese criminal law relating to the suppression of opium smoking was extended to the Leased Territory. Enforcement was found to be impossible, and was postponed, but for the past 24 years the Government has endeavored to limit smoking to addicts who hold government certificates. A special monopoly was formed which was required to utilize any profits derived from opium for social betterment.

The registered addicts in the Leased Territory was then about 5500.

With a view to eliminating the smoking the Government made elaborate investigations by means of complete census and found the actual number of addicts to be nearly 35,000, the majority of whom consumed smuggled opium. The Government followed the example of the Government in Formosa and enforced a more strict government monopoly, until in 1929 there were less than 31,000 licensed smokers who constituted 4 per cent of the Chinese population.

In November, 1932, the Manchoukuo Government proclaimed an ordinance patterned on the Japanese regulations and the Kwangtung Government promulgated a similar act for the South Manchuria Railway Zone.

The Manchurian system contemplates the gradual reduction of production and the progressive diminution in the number of addicts. Each season the Administration specifies the localities and the area where the opium poppy may be planted, but reports from the interior indicate that, in the more remote districts, areas much in excess of those allowed by the Government regulations, have been planted. In the Government reports at the end of last year were detailed tables showing that just over 62,000 addicts had received the Government's smoking permits, or roughly 0.3 per cent of the population. It is estimated that for every smoker with a permit there are 13 or 14 without.

Ex-Governor Opium King

Before the authority of Manchoukuo was extended to the Province of Jehol the Governor of that Province was widely known as the Opium King, and the contribution from his vast profits from this debasing traffic formed an important item in the revenue remitted to Peking.

No figures of the government revenue and expenditure in the opium traffic were published under the old regime. Formerly the income was more a personal matter for the officials interested than an item of national finance. Under the new regime the expected revenue from the Opium Monopoly was included in the budget, but the actual profits realized fell far short of the estimate. The government authority did not reach to the rural districts and sufficient police force was not available for enforcing the laws. Even after the incident, opium business was frequently in the hands of local officials. As an example of the difficulties of enforcement a high Manchoukuo official in this district refused to permit his premises to be searched.

Used to Buy Ammunition

Bandits used opium grown in the remoter districts for the purchase of their ammunition. Smuggling across the remoter borders could not be controlled, and in the distant districts unlicensed cultivation reached large amounts.

Gradually, according to reports furnished by the Japanese authorities, control is becoming more effective. Naturally, farmers seek the most profitable crop and formerly the profit from opium-made popy planting most attractive. Now the monopoly fixes its purchase price at a low figure in order to discourage planting, and since the Government will sell the manufactured opium at a high price in the effort to curb smoking, for a time, as the monopoly becomes more effective, the profits will increase.

For 1936 revenues from the Opium Monopoly are budgeted at yuan 37,692,641, while expenditure is estimated at yuan 32,135,389, leaving an estimated profit of something over 5,000,000. Where under the former regime the large profits realized went for military expenditure or into private purses, now the profits go to the National Treasury.

Falls Short of Estimate

Unlike other items in the budgets the estimated profits from the Opium Monopoly have failed to reach the sums estimated, and despite the size of the estimated receipts the profits for this year are calculated at only about 2 per cent of the national budget. It is probable that these profits will tend to increase, as government regulation becomes more successful. The limitation of areas in which planting is permitted has not been entirely successful. Reports of the last season in Jehol Province showed that in some districts the area planted with poppy was five times as great as that permitted by government regulations. It was explained that sufficient police for enforcing these regulations were not available and it is obvious that too rapid a reduction will only result in increased smuggling of opium into the country, and a larger percentage of illicit cultivation which would diminish the government revenue and probably have little effect on the total amount of opium consumed.

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Anti-Spoils Plank For Both Parties Sought by Women

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 20—Both Democratic and Republican national conventions next month will be asked by the National League of Women Voters to pledge themselves to immediate abolition of the spoils system and establishment of the merit system in public service, Miss Marguerite M. Wells, president of the league, announced today.

Drawing up its proposed plank, the league also added its voice to that of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs in demanding repeal of laws discriminating against women because of their marital or economic status. The business and professional group announced last week that they would specifically work for repeal of Section 213 of the economic act, which they say has worked injustice against women employees of the Federal Government.

Mrs. Roosevelt's Advice

At the same time Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt took cognizance of the plans of various women's groups to be heard at the forthcoming conventions, declaring at her weekly press conference that "Women, with their increasing political activity, are obtaining more political consideration and power." She predicted that a woman might be named to a platform committee this year for the first time, but admitted that this was a difficult post for women to attain.

The President's wife suggested that if women's groups were not so often divided in their views, they might get further at the conventions, but she pointed out that even the men are not always on the same side of an issue. By working in the background women can often bring issues in which they are actively interested to the attention of party leaders, she said, citing child labor as an example.

Views on Spoils

The League of Women Voters' merit system plank, drafted under the direction of a committee headed by Mrs. Roscoe Anderson of St. Louis, Mo., calls for party promises to get rid of the patronage system because it is "a party liability and weakens faith in government." The parties would be committed to "immediate legislation" to place first, second and third class postmasters, deputy collectors of internal revenue and United States marshals under civil service.

In concentrating its efforts this year to the subject of qualified personnel in government, the league is pursuing the objectives of a nation-wide campaign it has been conducting. Delegations will be sent to each convention to seek a hearing before the resolutions committee. Preliminary work to acquaint convention delegates with the league's plan will be begun immediately.

Proposed Plank

The League's suggested plank follows:

"Believing that the patronage system of appointment to public office is a party liability and weakens faith in government, we therefore pledge that the ———— Party will take steps to abolish the spoils system and to establish the merit system throughout the public service, federal, state and local.

"We advocate immediate legislation to place in the classified service postmasters of the first, second and third class, deputy collectors of internal revenue, and United States marshals.

Extension of Merit System

"We specifically advocate further extension of the merit system by transferring exempt positions to the classified service as rapidly as practicable and allowing no further exemptions.

"We advocate the strengthening of laws and regulations affecting conditions of employment in the federal civil service such as recruitment, educational facilities, retention, promotion, dismissal and retirement. We urge repeal of laws that discriminate on the basis of martial or economic status or residence against otherwise qualified people.

"We believe that with adequate appropriations, effective administration, and with such extensions and improvements as are promised in this platform, public service will take on a dignity and importance which will attract the ablest citizens and give to the best qualified men and women the opportunity for a career of high patriotic service."

Replacing Merit Workers From Relief List Assailed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 20—Displacement of civil service employees in some cities by the substitution of relief workers was condemned as having "impaired the morale of the regular civil service," in the annual report of the Civil Service Reform Association, made public by H. Eliot Kaplan, executive secretary, here today. Only false economy has resulted from such a practice, the report said, adding that it was unfair to both federal and state governments.

The association commended Gov. Herbert H. Lehman for his support of civil service and approved the work of the New York City and State Civil Service Commissions. It recommended that municipal civil service commissions be abolished, save in New York, Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse.

Westinghouse Workers To Share in Earnings

PITTSBURGH, May 19 (AP)—Officials of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company said recently its wage and salary plan, based on earnings of the company, has been extended to include all employees, including those of the subsidiaries. A spokesman said:

"In substance, the plan provides for payment of normal salaries and wages in conformity with the standards of the community and abilities of the employee, with uniform increases or deductions depending on the increase or deduction in the earnings of the company."

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

important commodities, opposition of many American producers became strident.

The Administration, through Secretary of State Hull and his assistant, Prof. Francis B. Sayre, replied that benefits of the pact were mutual.

Canada Pleased

Ottawa reports that exports to the United States of farm products, lumber and other items affected by the pact rose sharply in the first four months of this year. Horses, value up 400 per cent; swine, value up from $3000 to $390,000, according to the Associated Press; cheese, from $21,000 to $407,000.

American Benefits

Figures on American benefits in Canada are not given.

But on older pacts, Washington shows: Cuba, rise in both exports and imports of about 33 per cent from 1934 to 1935; Haiti, United States exports lower by 29 per cent in first five months of 1935 before pact; higher by 18 per cent in rest of year; Belgium, 19 per cent more imports from America in first eight months.

Battle of Theories

Behind these tangible events, theorists wage their battles for or against freer trade. Foreign Trade Week has evoked strong statements for more exchange from Mr. Hull; from John Lee Coulter, former member of the Tariff Commission, who recommends creation of an independent federal department of foreign trade; from Japanese Ambassador Saito; and Thomas J. Watson, chairman of the American section of the International Chamber of Commerce.

In Congress, Representative Treadway (R) of Massachusetts denounced the entire trade treaty program.

Mexico—Railway Workers Retreat Conditionally

Mexico, D. F. — Mexican labor retreats from its one-day railway strike under President Cárdenas's citation of "unmistakable proofs of my intention to fight for the betterment of the working classes."

Yet the retreat is conditional. The President's reputation for supporting liberal social measures goes on trial. Some leaders of the Railroad Workers' Organization did not accept the Government's interposition with entirely good grace, the Associated Press reports.

At the height of labor troubles in the city of Monterrey last February, the President personally went to the scene and promoted co-operation between workers and patrons.

Straw Hats—King Edward Opens Season

London (AP)—The first straw hat day of the reign found King Edward casting an anxious eye at the dry heavens, fanning himself with his new hat and remarking:

"It's just hopeless for us gardeners unless we get some rain. At the Fort (Fort Belvedere, the King's country home) I had only a half hour's sprinkle Sunday."

Townsend Blames Administration

(Continued from Page 1)

circulating petitions for their resignation.

Those named particularly as objects of antipathy to the Townsend movement and who were to be forced out of office, if possible, were the senators from Arizona, Henry E. Ashurst (D) and Carl Hayden (D); from California, William Gibbs McAdoo (D) and Hiram Johnson (R), and Representative Thomas L. Blanton (D) of Texas.

Vote Reprisals

Representative Hoffman's name did not occur in the letters, but during a heated exchange with Dr. Townsend the latter remarked that the people would vote against political opponents of the movement "as you will find out." Representative Hoffman is believed by informed political observers to have sacrified his chances for re-election by his opposition to the Townsend movement. He was recently forced to close hearings he attempted to hold in his home district by the antipathy of his audience.

Representative Hoffman got his chance for retaliation this morning with Dr. Townsend himself.

"I just want to find out what you know about the Townsend plan," he remarked, and then commenced his belligerent questioning, which soon transformed the normally mild-mannered Dr. Townsend into an acid, equally angry opponent.

Questioned on Age Limit

After securing the admission of Dr. Townsend that he did not know who was in control of the Townsend organization in Michigan or of recent activities there even though reported in full in the Townsend weekly, Mr. Hoffman asked the witness if he had ever contemplated reducing the minimum age limit for pensioners below 60.

"Never," said Dr. Townsend.

Mr. Hoffman then read from Dr. Townsend's own testimony before the Senate Finance Committee in 1935, during hearings on the Townsend bill in which the latter suggested it might be necessary to reduce the minimum limit to "40 or 50."

"So you were trying to let these people think that eventually if the plan goes through, everyone down to 45 or 40 will get a pension, weren't you?", shouted the questioner.

Townsend Explains

Dr. Townsend avoided a direct answer but held that it might eventually be necessary to meet the unemployment problem to reduce the limit. He denied he had held out this hope deliberately to get support from a larger potential number of voters.

"You want your paper (the Townsend Weekly) to tell the truth, don't you?" Mr. Hoffman asked, turning to another subject.

"Certainly."

"Did it ever point out that if your plan is put into effect every farmer in the country will have to be licensed before he can sell a pound of butter?"

"No."

"Isn't it true that would happen?"

"I don't think so."

Cites Own Testimony

Again Mr. Hoffman turned to his transcript of the Senate hearings and extracted from them Dr. Townsend's own testimony to the effect that it would probably be necessary to apply such licenses to farmers to collect the tax.

By similar resort to previous Townsend testimony Representative Hoffman also drew forth from the witness admissions that he had never even attempted to estimate the actual cost of enforcing the transactions tax proposed to meet the cost of the $200 a month pensions which the movement favors; that the burden of meeting the tax would fall on the poor, the wage earners and th farmers; and that if the plan were put into effect that cost might ultimately fall on the segment of the population between 20 and 40 years of age while all over 40 were living in leisure.

Yesterday Dr. Townsend had charged that "the Administration" is a "hostile force" behind the investigation.

The investigation touched on a half dozen different points, but returned most frequently to the subjects of Dr. Townsend's personal profits and the latest money-raising plan of the organization based on an alleged danger that its funds might be impounded by "hostile forces" behind the investigation.

Members of the committee pressed the witness at length regarding the appeal in the latest issue of the Townsend Weekly, official publication of the Townsend movement, for the dispatch of contributions direct to Dr. Townsend for his personal use on the ground that there was danger that the operating funds of the organization might be impounded.

He admitted that he knew of no factual evidence tending to indicate that the committee had any thought of taking such action and he responded in the affirmative to a question whether he knew that the committee had no legal power to take such a step.

Committee Explains

Representative C. Jaspar Bell (D) of Missouri, chairman of the committee, announced that the charges concerning impounding of funds was discussed at a full session of the committee yesterday and that each member had stated he had never heard discussed or even thought of the possibility of such an impounding of funds.

On the question of Dr. Townsend's personal profits the figure brought out in previous testimony of $68,000, was mentioned. Under questioning by Representative John H. Tolan (D) of California, Dr. Townsend stated that his total personal wealth today is only $300. He added that his wife has about $200, making the net profit of the family out of the Townsend movement not over $500.

He conceded that he still held a controlling interest in the Townsend Weekly which he expects some day "to be worth millions," but stated that he has assigned 90 per cent of his future dividends to the movement.

'Salesmanship' Course Held Need of Engineers

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., May 20 (AP)—Discussion at the concluding session of a meeting of the Middle Atlantic section of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education centered Saturday on a plan for "training the engineer to sell his services after graduation."

The plan was offered by F. Alexander Magoun, professor of humanics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at the end of a series of conferences on how to better the engineering training in the several branches of the profession.

The two-day session was sponsored jointly by Union College, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and the General Electric Company.

Guffey Enters New Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

districts with a district board for each, to operate under the National Coal Commission. The board was to establish minimum coal prices within each district, and classify coals and price variations as to mines and consuming market areas.

Apart from the new substitute proposal, the New Deal shows no disposition to follow the recommendation of certain labor and Socialist groups here, to sponsor a change in the Constitution. Neither did it seem inclined to take up the implicit challenge of the Chief Justice in his separate coal opinion, that the Constitution might be amended if the public desired to expand federal authority.

So far as the forthcoming presidential election is concerned the constitutional issue certainly will not be raised by the Democrats. This was made manifest at the White House press conference of President Roosevelt yesterday in which he very definitely limited his comment on the Guffey opinion to the statement that he would continue to work for the act's objectives.

No "Horse and Buggy" Quip

This was in marked contrast to his "horse-and-buggy" statement after the defeat of NRA, and shows the effect of sobering second thoughts upon the Administration as to the political difficulties of achieving a constitutional amendment if one should be wished. The requirement that an amendment must receive a two-thirds vote of Congress and ratification by three-fourths of the states, makes it almost certain that no constitutional change so far-reaching as this would have a chance if it once became the football of politics in an election campaign.

An amendment of this scope would need bipartisan support if it were to have the slightest hope of success, it is felt here, and could not be pushed through as the goal of one particular party.

Play Waiting Game

With the Supreme Court already so evenly divided on the series of social issues brought forward by the New Deal, it is generally realized that it would be easier to appoint one or two favorable judges, on the so-called "liberal" side, when and if vacancies occur, than to subject the matter to a national election.

The question of who shall fill the potential vacancies of the Supreme Court in the next four years thus, for practical purposes, becomes a major and perhaps dominant matter in the coming election, although one which the great majority of the voters will probably not understand.

Meanwhile Dr. Broadus Mitchell, on behalf of the National Affairs Committee of the Socialist Party, urged enactment of the constitutional amendment of Senator Elmer A. Benson (F-L) of Minnesota, which would give Congress the right to regulate industrial, labor and farm matters. The People's Lobby, another left wing group of which Prof. Colston E. Warne of Amherst College is president, also urged an amendment.

President Stands Pat

Mr. Roosevelt, at his press conference, however, showed no slightest sign of advocating such a proposal, and merely recited the circumstances under which the original act came to be written. He recalled the act had been drawn at a period of great difficulty in the industry, with a national strike threatened, profits at a low ebb, and investments, wages and working conditions involved.

In an effort to remedy these matters the miners and approximately 85 per cent of the mine owners came to an agreement on a stabilization program, as embodied in the act. Now the act has been found unconstitutional.

Mr. Roosevelt mildly observed that the objectives aimed at in the act had not been forsaken, and that he would continue to try to effectuate them. He did not indicate, however, how this might be done.

The President showed no irritation in his comment, following much the same tone as that on the NRA case, which produced the famous "horse-and-buggy" quotation, except that in the former instance he spoke at exceptional length and with more emphasis.

The decision, he said, was highly interesting, informative and of great educational value. It was interesting for another reason, he said, in that it showed a division on the part of the judiciary in the matter of current interpretation of the Constitution.

Stumped, Green Says

Comment forthcoming from William Green, A. F. of L. president, shows a degree of despair over the constitutionality of the Wagner labor disputes act which had for its objective federal guarantee of collective bargaining. Following a meeting of the executive council, Mr. Green said the Guffey decision had been discussed and the opinion reached that the court had "defined interstate commerce more narrowly and more thoroughly than ever before."

Speaking personally to an interviewer, Mr. Green at one point remarked:

"I don't know what we can do, it's so hopeless. It has us stumped."

Former Becomes Latter By Supreme Court Act

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—Even Supreme Court justices make mistakes.

In his opinion invalidating the Guffey Coal Act, Mr. Justice Sutherland gave newspapermen a few anxious moments by a reverse use of "the former" and "the latter."

Referring to price fixing and labor provisions of the act, his decision said in conclusion:

"The fall of the former, therefore, carries down with it the latter."

That did not jibe with other parts of the opinion and caused momentary uncertainty.

Newspaper men attempting to report the result quickly scratched their heads in bewilderment.

A corrected copy of the opinion reads this way:

"The fall of the latter, therefore, carries down with it the former."

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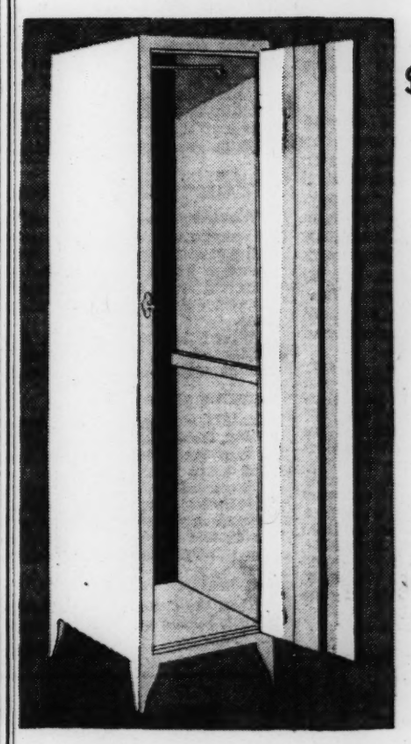

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Colony in Alaska Cheerful on Eve Of Planting Time

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—It is crop planting time at the Matanuska colony in Alaska and with each Government-loaned seed, the little band of Midwest farmers are sowing hopes for the success of this New Deal experiment.

Experts on Alaskan farming believe that this year's crop will tell the story whether the costly resettlement project is to become a flourishing colony or a deserted village as the years go by.

Just a year ago this month, the first families chosen from drought-stricken areas in Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin, arrived via government transport at the site of the new home the Government had picked for them in one of the most fertile of Alaskan valleys.

Through unfortunate circumstances, the colony got off to a bad start last summer. A flareup over management six weeks after the colonists' arrival caused 26 of the 200 families to turn around and come home. Seven more disillusioned families have given up since.

Winter Comparatively Mild

The remaining 167 families dug in for the winter, found the weather comparatively mild compared with the bitter cold experienced by their old neighbors back home. Proudly they have watched their new houses rise with the aid of 500 CCC boys. Their children have gone to school in the new log schoolhouse each day, wells have been dug and the 40-acre farms on which the settlers hope to raise the crops that will give them the cash to pay back the $3000 in credit advanced to each of them by the Federal Government, are being cleared. "Get to work or get out" has been the slogan.

Farm experts frankly express doubt about the commercial value of crops to be raised by the colonists. True, they say, the largest Irish potatoes in the world and enormous strawberries, inviting to the eye of the housewife, have been raised at the government experimental station in the valley. The boast of three crops a season sounds good to the horny-handed Midwest farmers. But the experts say that the soil is so rich and damp that fruits and vegetables grow too fast, becoming hollow-centered and tasteless.

The cost of the Matanuska experiment has already far surpassed original expectations. In the beginning, Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief chief, estimated that about $1,000,000 would be spent. Already, the Government has sunk into it $2,712,000, or approximately $17,000 a family. Although most of the New Deal resettlement projects have been transferred to the direction of Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell's Resettlement Administration, the Matanuska colony remains under Mr. Hopkins's control.

Considerable trouble ahead has been predicted from various quarters for the Matanuska settlers, but at present the majority of them are still convinced that even though they may have to work hard, they will be better off than on their worn-out, poor-paying land back home, where they faced the prospect of being on relief the rest of their lives. The 30 years in which they have to pay back the $3000 loaned them by the Government seems a long way off to most of them.

From a Satisfied Colonist

A letter from one of the colonists, inserted in the Congressional Record recently by Senator F. Ryan Duffy (D) of Wisconsin, gives a homey insight into the settlers and their problems. Dated Jan. 24, it was reprinted in the hometown paper, the Rice Lake, Wis., Chronotype.

"We haven't had much winter weather yet," the colonist wrote. "We had about four inches of snow, but it is all gone now. Our coldest weather so far was 16 below zero, and that was before Christmas. Between Christmas and New Year's it was 20 or 30 above zero, and for the past couple of days it has been from 40 to 50 degrees above.

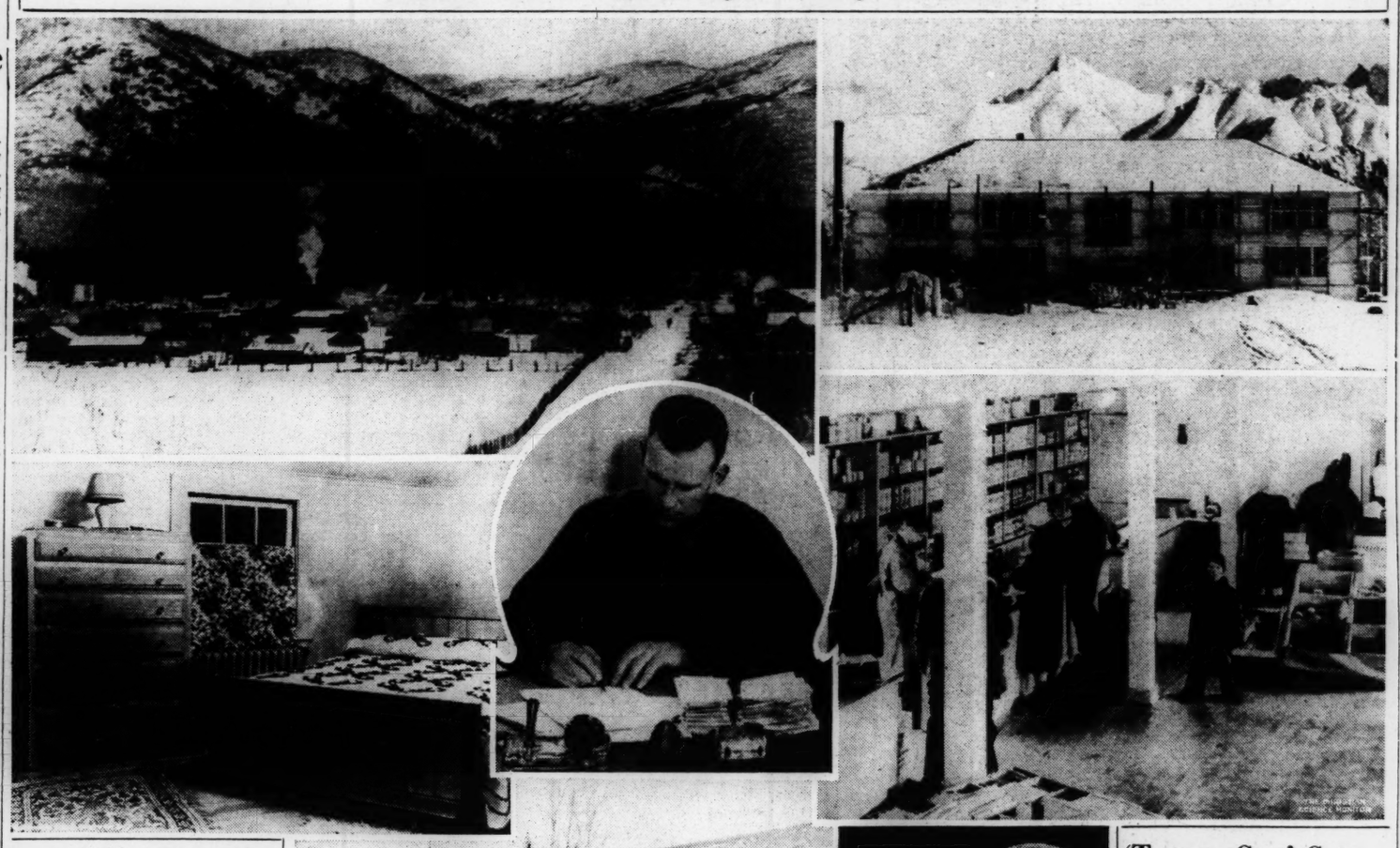
"We have the house in pretty good shape now. We have one room to finish upstairs and some painting to do. I am going to town tomorrow and try to get a carpenter to finish the work. I wish you could see the house we have here and the way it is furnished.

"We have the radio going now and are getting a program from Anchorage, which is about 40 miles away. We get the news from there every night at 10 o'clock. We can get stations along the west coast and Salt Lake City, and a couple of stations in Mexico.

"I have sold 40 cords of wood so far. We get $1 a cord cash and $1 in credit. Thirty families have gone back to the United States so far and there will be a few more yet. What they want to go back for is more than I know. We get everything we want to eat and everything we need to wear, and what cash we get we don't have to spend for groceries or clothes, so I don't see anything to kick about.

"I will have about eight acres ready to break next spring and will put most of it into oats and peas for hay next winter. Oats and peas sowed together make good hay up here, and it sure does grow well. I have quite a lot of burnt-over land on my farm, so that makes it a lot better to clear."

Matanuska Makes Good Progress During Its First Year



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Federal Colony in Alaska

Upper Left—General View of Palmer, as Town in Matanuska Project Is Called. Upper Right—The School. Left Center—"Period" Furniture Made by One of the Colonists. Center—Ross L. Sheeley, Director of the Project. Right Center—The "Village Store." Lower Left—The Mechanized Army of Matanuska. Lower Right—Tokens, Which Are Legal Tender in Palmer

College Graduates Urged by Educator To Go Into Politics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 20 — College graduates were urged to go into politics by Dr. Thomas S. Gates, president of the University of Pennsylvania, in an address at the annual class Hey-Day exercises in Irvine auditorium May 15.

"I should like to see the graduates of this university fully cognizant of the claims of good citizenship," he said. "I would urge that in recognition of their responsibility, and in one degree or another, they go into politics. The word sometimes carries an ominous meaning. I am not using it in that sense and I am indeed far from specifying parties.

"I hope that young men . . . reflecting the general atmosphere of the university, will become truly government-conscious and will have civic, state and national awareness moving them to take their part in the affairs of this country. It's a tough job I agree, but somebody has to handle it, and those persons, infiltrated through the turn-over of years, who have the best backgrounds of character and the best intellectual equipment are certainly the most fit."

The traditional Hey-Day exercises, featuring the award of undergraduate honors, mark the passing on from one class to the next of the mantle of college leadership.

The spoon, bowl, cane and spade symbolic of senior honors, were presented to members of the senior class who were elected by popular vote of their classmates. The spoon went to John S. Neill of Philadelphia; the bowl to Joseph Esherick, also of Philadelphia; the cane to Josiah C. McCracken of Shanghai, China; and the spade to Arthur Darnbrough of Rydal, Penna. All had been prominent in scholastic and athletic activities.

U. S. Zephyr Trains Built for France

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 20—The one-piece, shot-welded construction of stainless steel, streamlined trains employed by the Budd plant here in building zephyr-type units is being adapted to the requirements of electric service between Paris and Le Mans on the French state railway system.

Trains of 22 lightweight cars will be completed this year at the Carel Fouche plant, which is a licensee of the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia.

Though these electric trains differ in general appearance from the Zephyrs, the Flying Yankee of the Boston & Maine and the Super Chief which is being built for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, their basic construction is the same. This results in their light weight of 50 tons and their 93-miles-an-hour maximum speed.

Each train will seat 130 passengers and will have standing room for 100 more.

'Teacup Gun' Cuts Holes in Oil Well To Bring in Gusher

TULSA, Okla., May 20 (AP) — The "teacup gun," a cannon the shape and size of a teacup, is a new device for discovering oil and one of the sensations of the International Petroleum Exposition here this week.

This odd-looking peace-time weapon is lowered down an oil well to fire holes into its sides to locate and tap oil reservoirs. The gun is shaped like a teacup because it is in principal a small-sized mortar.

It is actually a string of steel teacups, one above the other, all set into a cylindrical steel bed. It comes in three sizes, one of 15 cups capable of firing 15 shots, the other two each 10-shot guns.

In operation the gun has gone down more than two miles. It was fired at 10,783 feet in the Kettleman hills of California. It has located some of the spectacular new wells of the last two years.

These teacup guns riddle ordinary steel like cheese. They fire 45-caliber conical steel bullets. In one well the teacups fired their shots through three concentric rings of seamless steel pipe with a total thickness of steel of 1⅝ inches.

Defense Rests Case In Florida Flogging

BARTOW, Fla., May 20 (AP)—The defense unexpectedly concluded its case in the six-weeks-old Tampa, Fla., flogging trial May 18 after introducing only four witnesses.

Their testimony was in behalf of but two of the defendants, C. A. Brown Jr. and F. W. Switzer. Defense Attorney Pat Whitaker staked the fate of the other three, C. W. Carlisle, John P. Bridges and Sam Crosby, entirely on arguments to the jury.

The five, former Tampa policemen, are accused of kidnaping Eugene F. Poulnot, one of three organizers of unemployed labor who were flogged and tarred and feathered at Tampa. Two more former Tampa policemen were ordered freed by directed verdicts. They were Robert Chappell and R. G. Tittsworth, former chief of police.

To Help Jobless Help Themselves, Canadian Purpose

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, May 20 — To help the jobless help themselves rather than depend upon Government aid is the chief ambition of the National Employment Commission which has just been appointed.

Called into the office of Norman Rogers, Minister of Labor, the press was given the names of the seven members of the commission and introduced to the chairman, Arthur B. Purvis of Montreal. The others are: A. N. McLean, Black's Harbor, N. B.; Alfred Marois, Quebec; Tom Moore, Ottawa; Mrs. Mary M. Sutherland, Wells, B C.; W. A. Mackintosh, Kingston, Ont., and E. J. Young, Dummer, Sask.

"I have great confidence in this new venture in nationwide co-operation as an approach to stubborn economic problems," said the minister. "The personnel of the commission has been selected with great care. Each member will be able to contribute a specialized fund of knowledge and experience to the study of the complex problem of unemployment and relief."

The chairman issued a statement in which he explained that the commission had been set up to bring about the employment of those who would normally be self-supporting were it not for the dislocation of trade. "In recent years," he said, "we as citizens have been far too prone to lean upon the Government for the solution of all our problems and have fallen into a habit of destructively criticizing the Government or the economic system—a course that can get us nowhere.

"Our Government believes, and the commission believes, that Canadians are ready to move out of this atmosphere of doubt and criticism. More, that they are prepared to take their part in a nationwide co-operative effort to face squarely the problems before us, and make such sacrifices as will bring about their solution. With this end in view the commission will seek the co-operation of every man and woman, young and old, in a teamwork to win back for all the right to a true feeling of independence."

Bronx Barbers Strike For Five-Day Week

NEW YORK, May 20 (AP)—Bronx barbers struck May 18 for a five-day week, minimum pay of $25 a week and 50 per cent of all receipts over $37 taken in through each individual. They also demand work hours extending from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m., save on Saturday when they would work until 9 p. m.

Fred Scarfidi, secretary of the Bronx local, said 800 of the 1500 barbers in the Borough were union members and had struck. There are 800 shops in the Bronx, and Mr. Scarfidi said most of them are affected.

Harry Drucker, president of the Master Barbers' Association, the owners' organization, estimated 550 men walked out. An agreement with the union ended May 15, he said, and the union had declined to arbitrate.

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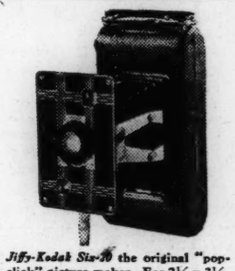

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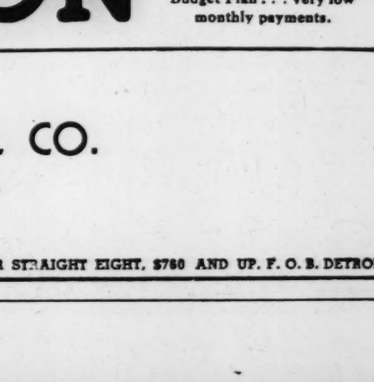

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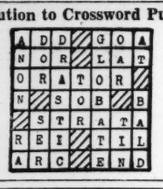

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Youth Movement Hailed as Way To World Friendship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 20—Boys the world over are very much alike in their enthusiasms and problems, said Harry N. Holmes, field secretary of the World Alliance for International Friendship, at the opening luncheon of the thirtieth annual convention of the Boys' Clubs of America, Inc. About 300 representatives of 289 boys clubs, with a combined membership of 263,000 in 148 cities, registered on May 18 for the three-day meeting.

Mr. Holmes, who is also working with the National Youth Radio Conference of the National Broadcasting Company, and has a wide background of experience with boys' work in South Africa and England, as well as his native Australia, stressed the international significance of the work.

Universality of Boyhood

"By emphasizing the universality of boyhood," he declared, "we can do a great deal to check the drift of humanity back into water-tight compartments of nationalism and class distinction. Nowhere else is the solidarity of the race more apparent."

All workers with boys should be far more grateful for their opportunity to share boyish enthusiasm and confidence in ability to overcome obstacles, than the boys themselves may be for the help given them, Mr. Holmes insisted.

"We may well be more than grateful," he continued, "for the privilege of being in close contact with boys. We may thank them for our own expanding mental concepts of human life and experience."

Example of Leaders

Sir Robert Baden-Powell, he went on, "never ceased to be a boy himself, and never ceased to delight in helping boys and in loving them. Robert E. Lee, too, felt the importance of boys' work so strongly that he turned down many tempting offers and instead became the president of a boys' school."

The boys of the New World, Mr. Holmes declared, have much to be grateful for in regard to the opportunities into which they are born. In Europe, he said, "boyhood is being regimented from the cradle in the service of the state. American youth is free. It can still smile!"

"It is not for us," he concluded, "to teach young people what to think—but only how to think. In some places schools have been closed as an economy measure during the depression—but the relation between education and crime is close. If we abandon schools, we must enlarge prisons.

Eternal Verities

"The imagination of youth is now being captured by materialistic shiboleths. We must strive to give them a grasp of eternal verities. That is the most important work before us."

William Edwin Hall, for 20 years president of Boys' Clubs of America, Inc., presided at the luncheon. After commenting on the great growth of the movement since the annual meeting was last held in Philadelphia, 18 years ago, he stated that "no standard boys' club closed its doors during the depression—proving that boys' clubs of this type are an economic necessity."

Mr. Hall touched on the international significance of the movement, which came into being simultaneously, he said, in the United States and Great Britain in response to the apparent need for some plan to guide the energies of "street boys" into constructive rather than destructive channels.

Progress of CCC

Col. Charles H. Taylor, assistant director of Emergency Conservation Work, discussed the establishment of the CCC camps and of their accomplishments. Although they had undertaken thousands of projects to increase the value of forests and farms, he said, their greatest work was in the development of the mental and physical powers of the boys in the camps.

There are now 2158 camps containing about 350,000 boys, he reported. To them come boys "both physically and mentally undernourished," and from them goes out a constant stream of useful citizens, filled with a new optimism and glowing with mental and physical health, to take jobs for which they have been prepared. During 1935, said the Colonel, 12,000 were honorably discharged from CCC camps each month, to find employers glad to give them work.

The inspiring effects of the CCC plan, he pointed out, extend to the families of the boys as well. After being regarded in many cases as burdens on the family budgets, they are now able to send home part of the $30 monthly pay. Altogether $270,000,000 has been sent back in this way.

The results obtained from the camps, Colonel Taylor declared, certainly warrant continuance of the plan as a permanent part of American life.

Education Stressed

Quoting records of the camps, he stated that 1,600,000 boys have passed through them—with an average stay of eight to nine months. Most of these have taken advantage of the educational opportunities provided, and 25,000 illiterates have been taught to read and write.

Among the work accomplished the Colonel mentioned these items: 2514 fire lookout houses and towers have been built; 2,394,000 man hours have been employed in fighting forest fires; 558,000,000 trees have been planted; 1,963,000 erosion control dams of different sizes have been constructed; and 69,000 miles of trails have been cleared.

Following the luncheon the delegates examined an exhibition of all sorts of work, from oil painting to radio building, which has been done at clubs in different parts of the country. Judges began to study the exhibits preparatory to making awards.

The "Forgotten Boy"

The "forgotten boy" in many recreational and educational projects is the youth between 16 and 21, former District Attorney Charles Edwin Fox declared at a session of the convention devoted to "the older boy."

Mr. Fox, who is president of the Big Brother Association of Philadelphia, pointed out that many plans have been carried out for the benefit of boys up to the age of 16, but that very little has been done for those above that age.

"Figures have shown," he then stated, "that the criminal class is chiefly from 16 to 21, and the largest number of offenders are about 19."

Crime Prevention

"As a means of coping with this problem, the Crime Prevention Association was formed and we soon learned that although many plans were made for the welfare of the younger boy, the older lad was crowded back to the street corner."

"The opportunity for employment for the boy from 16 to 21 is at a lower ebb than that of the man who is at the retiring age," Mr. Fox added.

Thomas Chew of Fall River, Mass., who has devoted more than a quarter of a century to boys' club work and is now an honorary vice-president of the Boys' Clubs of America, described the scope of the older boys' work in the Fall River club.

Stating that there are now about 1200 of these older members, he drew attention to the desirability of recruiting club officials from their ranks and of giving them responsibility for different details of the club wherever possible.

Boys Build Clubs

"I often think," he declared, "that superintendents of boys' clubs take altogether too much credit for their own work. After all in any good club it is the boys themselves who build it up, who feed it with enthusiasm and who decide what its activities are to be."

With the older boys in Fall River, Mr. Chew added, club membership is on a strictly "pay-for-what-you-get" basis. They pay the cost of all supplies they use—as a means of developing the sense of responsibility.

Robert K. Atkinson, educational director of the Boys' Clubs of America, in discussing the "red menace" made little of the real danger in this direction.

Radicalism Discounted

"Why shouldn't Communism, Socialism and other 'isms' be taught in our schools?" he said. "Our children have a right to know what is going on in the world. I am not afraid of my boy learning about Communism because the influence of his homelife is a guarantee against his becoming radical. Such is the case with millions of our American boys."

"As long as the United States continues to have a large middle-class population, we do not have to fear Communism. Let the children form their own conclusions."

Among speakers to address the convention on its final day are Kenyon J. Scudder, probation officer of Los Angeles County, and J. Edgar Hoover, chief G-man.

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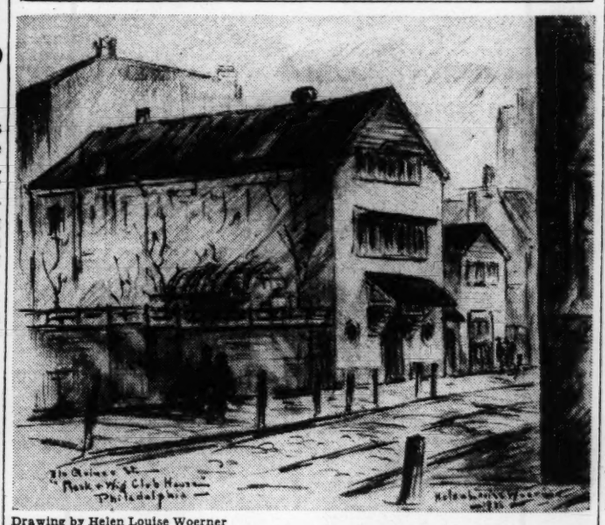

Drawing by Helen Louise Woerner

University of Pennsylvania Wig and Mask Clubhouse, Philadelphia

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College Players Have Famed Club In Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Round the corner from the big new Forrest Theater on fashionable Walnut Street—and a little way up the one-vehicle-wide, ancient Quince Street—a compact, century-old building has been humming with activity lately.

It is the club house of the University of Pennsylvania's Mask and Wig organization—second oldest of its kind in America. The club's forty-eighth annual musical production, "Red Rhumba," following a week's engagement in the Forrest Theater is touring five states.

A wealth of tradition clings to the old club house with its smoky rafters. First a church and then a stable, it became the headquarters of the Mask and Wig Club in 1894, when that organization was already five years old.

Pale light sifting through leaded window panes falls conspicuously on a large mural painting of King Cole—the original of the famous painting by Maxfield Parrish. This painting was executed soon after the club moved to its new quarters in the quaint little building.

It was Maxfield Parrish, also, who conceived the idea of honoring leading members of each year's cast with a significant little painting, intertwined with the name, below each one's particular peg on the wall. The pictures, in the form of good-humored caricatures, usually showed the men as they appeared in the Mask and Wig productions.

This custom, started by Mr. Parrish, has been carried on by his successors in active membership, until now a long line of the little sketches appears along the weathered oak boards of the east wall. Many a board of directors would be surprised to recognize some of the names and figures.

Football Star Players

A feature of the Mask and Wig productions is always the "beauty chorus," made up of athletic young men in dainty garb, who are drilled for weeks in chorus girl deportment and dance steps.

This year "Red Rhumba" has a cast of 70 students—all undergraduates at the University of Pennsylvania. Two important players are also members of the football team. They are Castleman D. Chesley and Lew Elverson.

The scenario is by Francis J. Kelly Jr., who is also chairman of the committee on production, and the book is by Louis C. Maderia IV, of the Wharton School of Finance. The music was written by Clay Boland and the lyrics by Moe Jaffee.

Back Over the Years

Among the members of earlier casts are: Dr. Thomas S. Gates, present president of the university, who appeared in "Yankee League" in 1893; Howell Davis, chairman of the State Board of Motion Picture Censors and a prominent attorney, who made a charming girl in 1901; Charles L. Borie, architect who designed the new Art Museum on the Parkway; Dr. Charles Harrison Frazier, Barton professor of surgery at the university, who was a wasp-waisted blonde chorine in 1892; Thomas B. Donaldson, once insurance commissioner of Pennsylvania; Francis I. Curtis, producer of the current melodrama "I Want a Policeman"; John C. Bell, commander of the Crusaders in Pennsylvania; John Cecil Holm, author of "Three Men on a Horse," which is now playing an indefinite engagement in Philadelphia; Lawrence M. C. Smith, prominent New Deal attorney in Washington, and many others in all walks of life.

Landon Leads With Governor Hoffman

(Continued from Page 1)

indication of how it worked was had in the Second Ward of Jersey City, where Mayor Hague was born. Here Mr. Smathers, the Hague machine candidate for United States Senator, received 2205 votes as against one for Theron McCampbell, an insurgent.

As usual, charges of irregularities in Hudson County followed the primaries. Among these charges was one that the Hague Hudson County Democratic organization was pledged to deliver 25,000 votes to Governor Hoffman to help him win as Republican delegate-at-large. As a result of this charge, John Ferguson, Republican superintendent of elections in Hudson County, ordered the ballot boxes sealed, expecting a contest and an investigation to determine whether Democrats had switched their party allegiance to vote for Governor Hoffman.

Charges on All Sides

Indeed, charges of irregularities at the polls were heard on both sides today, Mrs. Conklin declaring she had a marked sample ballot, one of many distributed Monday night at a meeting of the Republican faction in Hackensack allied with the Hoffman state organization, to prove that Republicans were instructed at this meeting to vote for Governor Hoffman alone and not to vote for the other three candidates named by the state committee.

This is known in New Jersey as "bullet voting," to describe a concerted casting of ballots for one candidate alone when two or more candidates in a group are to be elected.

Against Whole Ticket

Thus, while Mr. Fort was seeking to defeat Governor Hoffman specifically, technically he was running not only against the Governor, but against all the Republican candidates for delegates-at-large.

United States Senator W. Warren Barbour was renominated by the Republicans with only small opposition, and Mayor Hague's candidate for the Democratic nomination, Mr. Smathers, win in a landslide.

Both the Democrats and the Republicans nominated 14 candidates for the national House of Representatives, seven candidates for the State Senate and 60 candidates for the Assembly.

Labarre Switches

A feature of the primaries was the switching of his party allegiance by George B. Labarre, formerly Mayor of Trenton and a life-long Democrat, who voted in the Republican primary for Governor Hoffman.

"I admire a public official who possesses brains and courage and the stamina to withstand without flinching the barrage of unmerited abuse for exercising his constitutional power," Mr. Labarre said in explanation of his vote for Governor Hoffman.

The vote was heavy throughout the entire state, with interest centering chiefly in the contest for delegate-at-large between Governor Hoffman and Mr. Fort.

There was a noticeable lack of activity for Senator Borah and few Borah workers appeared at the polls.

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Skilled Labor Shortage Seen

By the Associated Press

Chicago, May 20

EMPLOYMENT executives of Chicago today held that any marked increase in building and manufacturing would show a serious shortage of skilled labor, resulting from a lack of apprentice training since the business decline of 1929.

The Illinois State Employment Service reported a lack of machinists, tool and die makers, gray iron floor and bench molders, power-machine operators and welders.

Building contractors, said E. M. Craig, executive secretary of the Building Construction Employers' Association of Chicago, would be hard put to find 50,000 building craftsmen in Cook County, although in normal times 110,000 were employed.

Director Appointed For Inter-American Center at Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 19—George Howland Cox, adjunct professor of current Hispanic-American affairs in the George Washington University, has been appointed director of the university's Center of Inter-American Studies. He will assume his new duties Sept. 1.

Professor Cox has been a member of the faculty of the university since 1934. As a writer and lecturer on Hispanic-American subjects, he has traveled extensively and lived in various parts of Central America. He is a correspondent of Latin-American news for The Christian Science Monitor, and contributes to other publications. He is a member of the contributing board of World Affairs.

The Center of Inter-American Studies of the George Washington University was established three years ago for the purpose of offering courses and special lectures and encouraging research and scholarly publications in the field of inter-American problems. In addition to many courses given during the regular session, the Center each summer has scheduled a seminar-conference on Hispanic-American affairs, bringing to Washington the outstanding scholars from American and Latin-American universities.

Bolivia Junta Quits In New Shake-Up

LA PAZ, Bolivia, May 20 (AP)—The junta of army officers and Socialists, which took control of the Administration of Bolivia Sunday, resigned today. Authoritative sources said the Government would be taken over by a new junta composed entirely of military men.

The acting chief of staff of the army, Col. German Busch, remained in charge of the Government pending the arrival of Col. David Toro from the Chaco.

It was presumed that Colonel Toro, who was named president of the mixed junta, would organize a new government with the aid of Colonel Busch.

Toro Orders Shake-Up

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., May 20 (AP)—Authoritative private advices from La Paz, Bolivia, today said Col. David Toro, absent head of the new Bolivian Government, had blackballed several members of the revolutionary junta by telegram from the Chaco, forcing its resignation. He insisted, the advices said, that the junta be military and national-socialistic.

Three Memorial Coins Approved by President

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP)—Three bills authorizing the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Swedes in Delaware, the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the territorial government of Wisconsin and the one hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the city of Bridgeport, Conn., have been signed by President Roosevelt.

Mexico Honors Officers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—One hundred and ninety-four army officers received medals here as a reward for 20 years' consecutive service. Andres Figueroa, War Minister, awarded the decorations during an impressive ceremony.

Children Taught To Drop Toy Guns For Bench Tools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., May 20—A "no toy gun" movement has been started by the New York State Conference of Polish Clubs, of which Edward C. Rybicki, active in children's education and activities for more than 30 years, is president. The movement, which had its inception here a few days ago, is spreading, according to Mr. Rybicki.

It is proposed to work through the parents and the schools, and it is the hope of the promoters that the movement will be recognized by th Federal Government.

Discouragement of Manufacture

"With toys as with books," Mr. Rybicki said in an address to parents, "know your child. Watch those interests that have a developing tendency and keep an open mind. The alarming increase in the number of homicides in this country for which children in their teens are responsible has emphasized the urgent need for an aggressive campaign of education among parents and others, stressing the danger of giving pistols and toys of fatal suggestion to children as gifts. Parents, governmental agencies, educators, and those engaged in children's work must form the nucleus of a national movement to discourage the manufacture and sale of toy guns and pistols for use by the children of America."

The New York State Conference of Polish Clubs, he said, had invited other groups to join in the crusade, and the invitation has been accepted by many such organizations.

Mr. Rybicki said that Montreal bars the sale of toy guns, while in Chicago last December a crusade against toy guns as crime breeders spread to more than 60 schools. Modern toys are needed in the modern nursery or playroom, and there should be a place for building and for reproducing in substantial miniature the life of the world, first with blocks and dolls and later with sets of structural steel and airplane construction sets, or with the work bench, the hammer, saw and plane, all in a new playroom philosophy.

"Movies" for Growing Child

"The 'movie' gun drama must give way for a new type of picture," Mr. Rybicki continued. "It is possible the Federal Government will subsidize these pictures. The 'movie' depicting killings, hold-ups and banditry have an ill effect on the mind of the child. There is need for a special type of picture for the growing child that will be free of the dangerous reactions the present blood-curdling ones have.

"All over this country babies are given toy pistols and cartridge belts as gifts at Christmas or other times of the year. On the street and in vacant lots boys older than babies are either strutting or dodging posts, trees or parked cars with their toy implements of banditry and murder, training themselves in bandit games to be quick on the draw. It may be that some of our bandits learned about guns from playing with these toys.

There are no fewer than a couple of million boys in America today playing bandit with toy weapons. How many of them may possibly graduate into actual crime within the next decade?

Mr. Rybicki praised American toy manufacturers who have learned to be guided by teachers and psychologists. Most of the toy guns and other gifts of the sort distributed to children are of foreign manufacture," he said.

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New Testament in Aramaic Displayed by Bible Scholar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 20 — Two ancient manuscript volumes, their paper crinkled and torn at the edges through centuries of use and their characters cryptic to untrained eyes, are on exhibition here.

One of them contains the text of the New Testament written in the Aramaic language which Jesus spoke, and the other is an Aramaic compilation, made between the third and thirteenth centuries, of breviaries and church doctrines of the Nestorian branch of the eastern church. It is described by Dr. Walter Hough, of the Smithsonian Institution, as one of the finest and most precious manuscripts to reach this country in years. Both were brought here by Dr. George M. Lamsa, noted Aramaic authority now residing in Philadelphia. They are being shown in a local department store.

Author Explains Books

Beside the case protecting the well-worn books, an earnest, swarthy-complexioned man may have been seen each day deep in conversation with groups of scholarly-looking visitors. It was Dr. Lamsa himself, the author of "My Neighbor Jesus" and "The Gospels Translated from Aramaic to English."

To him the New Testament references to the customs and figures of speech of that day are perfectly clear. For his own Assyrian people have maintained unchanged the language and manner of living of that early time.

Language Clear to Him

Not until Dr. Lamsa was a theological student in a Virginia seminary, gaining his first acquaintance with the American vernacular, did it suddenly strike him that language of the Biblical narrative which was perfectly clear to him, was often obscure to the people of many other modern nations not so well acquainted with the customs and figures of speech of those times.

A friend happened to mention to him one day that several employees in a local plant had been "fired" because of inferior work. For a few moments he was horrified. Could this free American people, so far advanced in so many ways, countenance the burning of workers simply because of the quality of their labors?

Although he soon realized the significance of the remark, his momentary misunderstanding of it had been startling in its effect. He thought about it in connection with the idioms and metaphors of the Aramaic language, which through intervening stages of translation into Greek and other languages, had been the basis of the modern versions of the Bible.

Difficulties of Aramaic

Even to those speaking the Hebrew dialect in Jerusalem, he recalled, Aramaic was not clearly understood, as when the bystanders on Calvary thought they recognized a cry for help in the words, "Eloi, Eloi, lama sabachthani!" This cry, he remembered further, is interpreted in the King James version as "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?" whereas the direct translation of the original Aramaic in which Jesus spoke, is "My God, my God, for this I was kept"—"for fulfilling this experience I was reserved."

Because of this realization Dr. Lamsa determined to make his life work the interpretation of the Bible to the English-speaking world.

He started in a small way by giving lectures on comparative religion and the history of Christianity to church groups in Virginia and Washington, D. C., laying special emphasis on the customs and manners of the East in Biblical times.

First Published Translation

His first published translation direct from the Aramaic into English was the Lord's Prayer. There was an immediate demand for 18,000 copies of the card on which this was printed.

Since then all the help he has needed to proceed with the work, both financial and otherwise, has been plentifully forthcoming—often, he says, from most unexpected sources.

"My Neibhbor Jesus," his first published book, which deals with the customs and life of the people among whom Jesus taught, appeared in 1932 and has proved extremely popular. The following year his translation of the Gospels was published. Very soon the complete New Testament translation will appear, together with a 500-page commentary entitled "Gospel Light." Dr. Lamsa has already translated the Psalms and is at work upon other sections of the Old Testament.

"The Bible was written for simple people," he says. "Nothing in it was intended to be at all mysterious or contradictory. Any apparent mystery or contradiction is the result of successive translations—or of direct attempts to introduce an element of mystery by ecclesiastical officials, for various reasons."

"Among the people for whom the early Aramaic versions were written," he continues, "and among my own people in the mountains of Kurdistan today, healing is a most important feature of Christianity. 'How can the soul be healed without the healing of the body as well?' they have always said."

Ancient Copy of the New Testament

Dr. George M. Lamsa

Is Shown Holding an Aramaic Manuscript of the New Testament Said to Be at Least 1000 Years Old. The Manuscript, Shown in the Background, Was Used by Dr. Lamsa in His Task of Translating the Gospels Direct From the Aramaic Into English. Dr. Lamsa Brought the Rare Volume to America After Its Discovery in the Ruins of an Ancient Church in the Caucasus Mountains Near His Own Birthplace. The Aramaic Scholar Recently Placed the Volume on Exhibition in Philadelphia. Dr. Lamsa Is Now Engaged in the Task of Translating the Entire New Testament From His Native Tongue Into Modern English. He Has Already Transcribed the Psalms and Is Working on Other Portions of the Old Testament. The Aramaic Biblical Collection of Dr. Lamsa Is Regarded as One of the Most Valuable in the World

Judges in Chicago Deny Bar's Right To Examine Them

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 20—The dispute between the Chicago Bar Association and certain members of the bench here as to whether judges should be disciplined by the bar for political activity appears to have settled down into an indeterminate siege.

Meanwhile, it is being more widely recognized as having greater significance than a mere local incident. It is seen, not so much as a difference of opinion between the local bar association and individual judges, as the possible introduction to a nationwide clash between public opinion and the political system which makes such partisan activity in the judiciary possible.

Judge Spills the Beans

That political capital is being made of the situation by some of those charged by the bar with violating its canon prohibiting partisan political activity by judges, illustrates, observers here insist, the working of the very thing which the bar and civic organizations have sought to eliminate.

Some days ago a judge made public a letter he had received from the bar association setting forth alleged violations of the bar canon and asking that he appear for a hearing. It developed that many other judges of the circuit, superior, and appellate courts, just how many has not been determined, received similar letters, each representing specific charges and asking appearance at a bar hearing.

The judges, presumably all those, with a few known exceptions, who received the letters, and many who didn't, led by Judge Oscar F. Nelson, the one who made his letter public, joined in protest. Later, 41 of the 47 voted to withdraw from the bar association, announcing, in effect, that they did not feel that the court should be put in the position of being dictated to by lawyers who are or might be practicing before it. They insisted that they acted without reference to the propriety or impropriety of a judge's participation in political action.

Association to Push Case

The next move was for the bar association to announce that it intends to pursue its investigations "whether or not the judge complained of is a member of the association," in effect defying the judge's defiance.

The bar now points out that it had not intended that its action be made public nor that the judges involved should thus be subjected to embarrassing publicity unless and until hearings indicated that disciplinary measures were necessary. The bar association also indicates unofficially that it really did not expect that such disciplinary action would result from the move.

They sent the letters containing the specific charges as a result of an investigation instituted following the sending of what might be called "warning" letters to all judges during the midst of the recent primary campaign.

In the warning letters the bar pointed to the canon involved, one which was adopted by the American Bar Association some 12 years ago, and to the fact that the bar "could" expel any violator from the association.

Hoped to Crystallize Opinion

The bar expected, it is revealed, that the action would facilitate a crystallization of opinion on the whole subject within the association and the bench, and perhaps influence action toward the elimination of political participation by judges in future campaigns. The canon is on the books, to be enforced, so to speak, but except in a few minor incidents it has not been enforced.

Observers, even within the bar, hold that there is some justification to the objection of the judges that inasmuch as the canon had not been enforced before, the warning, coming right in the midst of a campaign when it would have been difficult or impossible to withdraw, was somewhat disadvantageously timed.

The bar says, though, that the judges, in concentrating their attack on the matter of the so-called lawyer dictation to the bench, are "obscuring the issue."

It all boils down, however, it is held, to a question of the propriety of partisan political activity by members of the bench, whether such activity violates a bar association, or merely public opinion.

Girls Enjoy White House Hour

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 20 — Sixty inmates of the National Training School for Girls were back at their daily chores yesterday, buoyed up by memories of the White House party given for them by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt Saturday.

Dr. Carrie Weaver Smith, superintendent of the school, says she has noticed that the girls have taken a new outlook on things since the President's wife entertained them. For an hour on Saturday, they strolled in the manner of distinguished guests through the spacious White House gardens and partook of lemonade, ice cream and cake under gay red and white-striped marquees.

Mansion and Grounds

The girls, more than half of whom are Negroes, were transported to their Cinderella party in autos furnished by the League of Women voters. Acting as guide, Mrs. Roosevelt showed them through the lower floors of the mansion and presented each of them with a souvenir—a small etching of the White House.

Mrs. Roosevelt's attention was recently called to antiquated buildings and equipment of the federally-maintained reformatory by the new superintendent. Her indignation aroused, the President's wife announced that she thought the girls, ranging in age from 14 to 21, were entitled to a good time once in a while and she would give a party for them.

More Than Conferences

The attention paid the girls by Mrs. Roosevelt is having a twofold effect, Dr. Smith believes. She told the public through the press that "What Mrs. Roosevelt has done will no doubt affect public opinion favorably and accomplish more for delinquent children than all the White House conferences of experts." She said that the President's wife, "with courage and enthusiasm, and without condescension or the insufferable patronizing manner which many persons in like position would manifest, has opened the White House to a group of forgotten children who have hitherto been the object of neglect." Then she admonished the girls:

Superintendent Speaks

"Remember that one of the most important women in the world has singled each of you out for her gracious attention. There were no strings tied to it except the hope that the impression on you would be worth while.

"I shall expect your behavior hereafter to show that it has been worth while. You all behaved beautifully on the White House lawn, but life isn't all on the White House lawn. It has its kitchens and laundries and it is there it is put to the test."

New York Teachers Open War on Loyalty Oath Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 20 — Repeal of the Ives teachers' loyalty oath law is the object of a campaign launched here today following a mass meeting under auspices of the Teachers' Union last night. The union adopted a resolution condemning the law and urging various sympathetic organizations to affiliate with them in combating "reactionary legislation."

After having been distributed at the meeting and signed by individual teachers, hundreds of messages were posted to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman urging him to veto a bill to provide an investigation of radical activities in schools of New York City.

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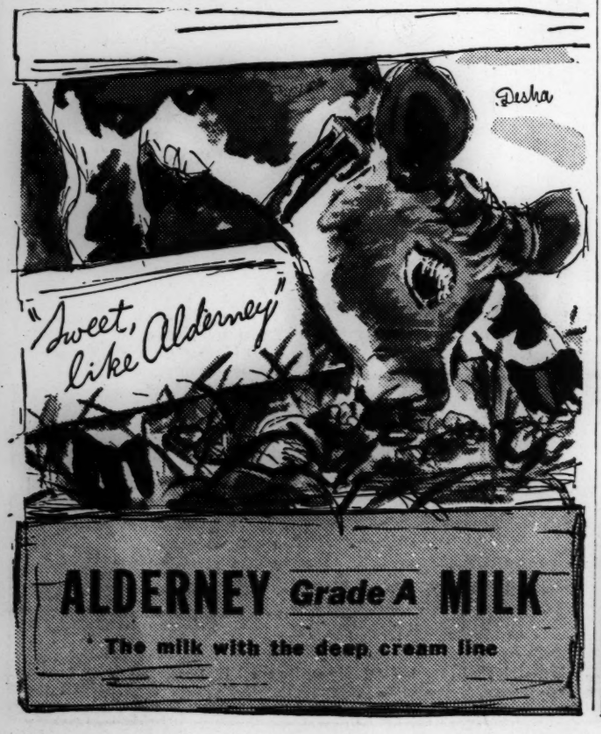

Britain Reaffirms Its Stand On Government-Owned Radio

Radio Comment

Great Britain is definitely on the side of government-operated radio as compared with the American system of private enterprise through paid advertising. While there was criticism in a recent Parliament debate of the operation of the British Broadcasting Corporation, which operates British radiocasting for the nation, not a single voice was raised against the continuance of the present arrangement.

This mandate from Parliament therefore gives the B. B. C., which has ruled British radiocasting for 14 years, a strengthened hand by which they may go ahead with enlarged financial resources and enhanced responsibilities.

The chief point of debate in Parliament was whether to allow the continuance of relaying the B. B. C. programs by wire which is allowed to certain private companies. These companies, licensed by the Post Office, canvass the public, offering B. B. C. programs over land wires. The programs are picked up from the B. B. C. at a central receiver and distributed to the various subscribers. A proposal is now before the Government to transfer these private diffusing companies to the state ownership and control.

Nightingale's Song

The English nightingales, famed in poetry and song, are due to make their bow to listeners to the English shortwave transmitters again during the present week. A site for the pickup of the birds has been selected not a very great distance from London, but, as usual, its location will be kept a close secret in order to avoid unwanted visitors who might radiocast prearranged signals on their motor-horns to friends at home.

The modern microphone is such a sensitive instrument that in quiet surroundings it can pick up noises originating several miles away. On a previous occasion the sound of a train running over lines situated more than five miles from the microphone was clearly heard by listeners. It is common for the nightingales to be heard when at a distance of up to a quarter of a mile from the microphone. Last year an inquisitive cow, who came within range of the microphone and fancied herself as a budding radiocaster, obtained a great deal more publicity than the disappointed nightingale.

As even the combined efforts of the B. B. C. engineers cannot make the nightingales sing to order, the normal programs will be interrupted on certain occasions during this week so that the birds may be caught at unguarded moments.

Television Program

Great progress is being made at the BBC Television Station at the Alexandra Palace in north London.

Several appointments to the television production staff are now announced. Hyam Greenbaum, who has been chosen for the post of Television Music Director, served for nine years until 1925 as principal second violin in the Queen's Hall Orchestra. He has been music director and recording manager for a well-known gramophone company, and has acted as music director for various films. He held a similar position with C. B. Cochran's productions for three years.

Stephen K. Thomas and Dallas Bower have been appointed Television Producers. Mr. Thomas has been technical and artistic adviser on lighting in the Exhibition Division of the Department of Overseas Trade, and assisted the Department with exhibitions in Toronto, Antwerp, Paris and Brussels, Harry Pringle and Peter Bax, who will act as stage managers, have both had many years' experience in a simliar capacity on the stage.

Maj. L. G. Barbrook, who has been appointed film assistant, was from 1924 to 1928 Inspector of Gendarmerie in the service of the Albanian Government. Since then he has worked in Hollywood, and from 1931 to 1935 was in charge of cinematograph arrangements for various expeditions in South America, France and Africa. G. More O'Ferrall, who has had many years' experience of the stage, had been appointed an assistant producer.

Short-Wave Spotlights

Note: All time is eastern standard, for convenience in calculation.

Sunday, May 24

Paris—2:30 p. m.—Theatre National of the Opera-Comique. TPA3, 25.2m, 11.88meg.
Boston—3:15 p. m.—Radiocast on Christian Science. W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
Moscow—4 p. m.—Review of the week; questions and answers; Soviet opinion. RNE, 25m, 12meg.
Boston—2:30 p. m.—Rebroadcasts for European listeners. W1XAL, 25.4m, 11.79meg.
Madrid—7 p. m.—Relay of program from London. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
London—7:10 p. m.—Empire Day program from South Africa. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg, GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg, GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—"Therefore 'tis I love thee, Germany": music and poesy. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Schenectady—8:30 p. m.—American Musical Revue. W2XAF, 31.4m, 9.55meg.
London—9 p. m.—Jubilee of the city of Vancouver: service from St. Margaret's Church, King's Lynn. GSD. 25.5m, 11.75meg, GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—Goethe's "Iphigenie auf Tauris." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

Monday, May 25

Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Paris—2:30 p. m.—Program from Theatre National de l'Odeon. TPA3, 25.2m, 11.88meg.
Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Moscow—4 p. m.—Broadcast for bakers: "Mechanized baking in the Soviet Union." RNE, 25m, 12meg.
Tokyo—4 p. m.—Japanese music and comment. JVM, Nazaki, 27.9m, 10.74meg.
Boston—4:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
London—6 p. m.—Students' Songs, BBC Men's Chorus. GSP. 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg.; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58 meg
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; special program arranged by Federation of Business and Professional Women. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—"Germans Out Yonder": songs and poems. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Caracas—9:45 p. m.—Amateur's Hour. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
Toronto—10:30 p. m.—Dance music. CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Tuesday, May 26

Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—4:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—6:45 p. m.—"Contemporary American Music; George Gershwin." W1XAL, 49.6m, 6.04meg.
Schenectady—7:30 p. m.—Spanish Program. W2XAF, 31.4m, 9.55meg.
Berlin—8:30 p. m.—"Love songs from all over the world." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Caracas—8:45 p. m.—Popular Music. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
London—9 p. m.—"A Young Man's Fancy." GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg. GSC, 31.3m. 9.58meg.
Toronto—9:45 p. m.—Canadian Press News. CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6.15meg, CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Paris—10 p. m.—News in English. TPA4 25.6m, 11.72meg

Wednesday May 27

Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57 meg.
Paris—2:30 p. m.—Relay from the Theater National de l'Opera. TPA3, 25.2m, 11.88 meg.
Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News, W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57 meg.
Moscow—4 p. m.—Revolutionary songs; "Russian history in literature"; "The Young Soviet Government Faces Imperialist Intervention." RNE, 25m, 12 meg.
Boston—4:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
Berlin—5:30 p. m. — Shortwave Amateur's Hour. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; band of the Royal Metropolitan Police Force, Rome; talk, Prof. A. De Masi; duets in dialect. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
Madrid—7 p. m.—Special program for English listeners. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
London—7 p. m.—The maiden voyage of the R. M. S. Queen Mary; description from Southampton of the liner's departure for New York. GSP. 19.6m, 15.31meg, GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg, GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Schenectady—7 p. m.—Latin American concert. W2XAF, 31.4m, 9.55meg.
Berlin—8:30 p. m.—Concert of light music. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

Thursday, May 28

Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Tokyo—4 p. m.—"The Japanese Theater." JVM, Nazaki, 27.9m, 10.74meg.
Boston—4:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
Berlin—6 p. m.—Military Concert. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Boston—7 p. m.—Boston University Night. W1XAL, 49.6m, 6.04meg.
London—7:25 p. m.—"Starlight." GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg, GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg, GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Caracas—8:45 p. m.—Venezuelan Song Contest. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
London—9 p. m.—Symphony Concert. BBC Empire Orchestra. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg, GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—"Solutions to Musical Riddles." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Montreal—10:30 p. m.—"Lullaby Lagoon." CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6.15meg, CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Friday, May 29

Boston—11:30 a.m.—"The Monitor Views News." W1XK, 31.3m., 9.57meg.
Moscow—4 p. m.—Program planned by a listener: "Here and There in the U. S. S. R."; music; worker at the microphone; answers to listeners' questions. RNE, 25m., 12meg.
Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—4:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m. 11.79meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English, "Rome's Midnight Voice"; violoncello concert. 2RO. 31.1m, 9.63meg.
London—7 p. m.—"Books to Read," Eric Gillett. GSP. 19.6m, 15.31meg, GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg. GSC. 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—"Little Musical Compositions by Great Masters." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg
Rio de Janeiro—4:45 p. m.—Brazilian Hour PRP5, 31.6m, 9.50meg.
Halifax—8 p. m.—"Acadian Serenade." CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6.15meg. CJRX, Winnipeg. 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Berlin—8:30 p. m.—"Technical and Traffic Aspects of the XIth Olympiad at Berlin." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

Saturday, May 30

Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
New York—12:45 p. m.—Metropolitan Opera. WBXK, Pittsburgh, 48.8m, 6.14meg, W3XAL, Boundbrook, N. J., 16.8m, 17.78-meg
Schenectady—1:30 p. m.—Carnegie Tech Symphony Orchestra. W2XAD, 19.5m, 15.40meg.
Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Geneva—5:30 p. m.—News from the League of Nations headquarters. HBL, 31.2m, 9.65meg.
Madrid—7 p. m.—Special program for English listeners. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
Paris—7:30 p. m.—French music. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Berlin—8:30 p. m.—Radio Variety: "Criticisms of Grateful and Ungrateful Objects." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—9 p. m.—"Feminine Fame on Parade." A revue of old favorites. GSD, 25.5m. 11.75meg, GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Caracas—9:30 p. m.—National Quartet. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.

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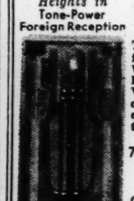
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An American 'Family Robinson': Women on Relief

(Continued from Page 1)

the bird cage in their home has been empty. Indeed, Alice does not remember it otherwise. Mrs. Robinson has held onto the cage, nevertheless. They haven't the clothes they need or the food they want, but some day they are going to get another canary. The mother and the little girl are thinking now what they will name it.

Home Finance Problem

Mrs. Robinson is one of those self-evidently honest, substantial people who do not cultivate pretense or display. She learned to get along on a relief food allowance of about $3 a week, but she did not like it. She does not boast today of any great lessons of thrift.

"Our food wasn't right," she states decisively. "We ate good when we did eat. "Living on $13.75 a month—maybe it can be done. Maybe you won't starve. But we were so used to living right. And food costs more than some people really think it should."

Today Robinson's monthly WPA check of $94 allows more for food. Yet after subtracting $25 for the monthly mortgage payment, taking account of other regular expenses, and putting a dollar here and a dollar there in on debts, the budget still has its bafflements.

Two Varying Views

Husband and wife look at the $94 a month from differing viewpoints. The husband had such trials in keeping the home going on his first relief pay of $13.75 a month that by comparison $94 a month appears next door to wonderful.

"With the $94," he exclaims, "I'm getting a breathing spell."

While the wife is just as glad for the Government's larger aid, she also sees facts as facts. Her verdict is:

"You really can't do it on $94."

Used to Higher Standard

The scantiness of the two-room home echoes the mother. Maybe others in the city are managing on $94 to live well and save money. The Robinsons come of that larger tribe of Americans who are used to a higher standard, and never have, and probably never will be able to feel comfortable on Government relief.

What this typical family wants is to get off relief and over to a job in industry, where the father can earn more money and everybody live better.

Another item which troubles many a mother on relief is bills.

"We don't like old bills," remarked Mrs. Robinson. "We like to pay them up."

Dodging Bill Collectors

Then she confessed why she hadn't answered knocks when I first called at their home, saying, "I thought you were a bill collector."

A further feature of unemployment which irks women is the way their homes deteriorate.

"We never had our house run down as it has in the last few years," noted Mrs. Robinson. "The wallpaper gave out. Stove heat is dirty. There was nothing we could do about the paper. Our window shades were ruined with water streaking. For a long while we had no curtains."

It is the little things which a depression snatches away that often seem to hurt most of the women on relief. As with Mrs. Robinson, many women at the first didn't understand why they couldn't have the minor things they had always been used to.

Does Own Repair Work

Today the Robinsons' walls are prettily papered, and the windows fresh in their simple but attractive curtains. Robinson did the papering himself, and also some painting.

"He comes of a fine family," his wife brought out. "Your mother got you started," she said, turning to him. "She must have taught each one of you to do something around the house. You also repaired our plumbing when it froze."

The depression has not caved in the wife's pride in her husband. She, too, has had one of those innumerable humble and unseen victories of character which are ever being won.

Support for Each Other

They have strengthened each other. "There were times," the wife recalled, "when I used to tell him, 'You should have courage and faith.' Then there were times I felt bad, and he told me the same thing." Her laughter caroled as she added, "It is a good thing we didn't both feel bad at the same time."

Forget the stunted house, the empty birdcage, the coal pile down to a few handfuls in the cold days of early spring—and you will find something remaining in which this embattled family surpasses all its prospering neighbors. The Robinsons can grow flowers.

Not a house on the street can vaunt similar blossoms.

A Colorful Garden

Petunia beds, long blocks of iris, forget-me-nots, oriental poppies, columbines, a few pinks, tiger lilies and peonies will soon make one of those infrequent spots in the city at which passers-by halt and admire.

Besides they have a couple of flowering almond bushes, several two-year-old apple trees raised from seed, and Robinson's favorite, a plum tree he also grew from the seed.

For some who lack in other things, flowers—and little girls—seem to flourish as solace and compensation.

Puzzles Posed for Radio Puzzlers

By **Puzzlesmith**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The wide variety of puzzles appearing on the printed page—even mechanical puzzles and the jig-saws once so popular—offered convincing evidence of the fact that puzzles are popular in most walks of life. But over the radio the puzzle presents a puzzle in itself.

Puzzles for the eye are one thing; for the agile fingers of the mechanical puzzle enthusiast, another. But for the ear—sight unseen—ah, there was a puzzle, indeed! Perhaps when television becomes world-wide the problem will be more simple. But meanwhile the ether-wave puzzle must devise methods for puzzles that can be quickly understood with paper and pencil alone.

A Few Translations

Deletions and transdeletions—the reducing of a word, such as "Startling," by one letter at a time, yet always forming a proper word with the remaining letters—lend themselves to radio use. Like to continue with "Startling"? Well, next would come "Starting." How about finishing it right now? And if you'd like another along the same lines, try it with the word "Emigrants." All together now ——!

The well-known letter changing puzzles, known to many as Laddergrams, become ladder-climbing exercises. For example, try changing DULL to KEEN in five moves, by changing only one letter at a time, and forming a proper word each time. And turning our attention to exercises, let us turn from FORE to REAR in the same manner in six moves. Getting on to it? Fine!

Transpositions—using, for example, the letters A, E, L, S, and T, to form 10 different 5-letter words (can you do it?)—become radio juggling exercises. For a particularly difficult juggling exercise, try transposing the letters in the word "REDUCTIONS" to form three other 10-letter words.

King's Move puzzles afford many opportunities for the up, down, right, left, or diagonal moves. Start at any letter, and move in any direction, one letter at a time, and see if you can spell out the names of 14 kinds of furniture:

TIDRAWD
YNTOOKE
SAVBCUS
SEDEHAI
TRASTBR
OVFOUEL
PNELOFF

Even lists of words of a certain classification are introduced in our radio puzzle program as "warming-up" exercises. Such lists might, at first thought, seem very simple, but with the stop-watch timed on you—how many different varieties of trees, for example, could you name in just one minute? Ready? Go!

One lad, a member of a junior high school group, recently listed 15 different trees in just one minute—one every four seconds! Certainly an excellent record. Asked to read his list, he began: "Apple, pear, peach, plum, cherry, orange, lemon—" Good work! "Aw—his father is a fruit peddler," grumbled a runner-up. Maybe so! But the lad was keeping alert just the same.

The Cryptogram—aristocrat of puzzles—has proved extremely popular during the last few years. But here, again, the phonetic similarity of certain letters, when given out over the radio, presented a further perplexing puzzle. The letters E, D, P, C, or B, sounded so very much alike, especially when slightly distorted over the air, that it was found to be next to impossible to present them without resorting to the use of word symbols. Such symbols are frequently used by telephone and telegraph operators having occasion to spell a word: A, Adam; B, Boston; C, Charles; and so on. While this method was plausible over the air, it meant for confusion. Finally a member of the American Cryptogram Association suggested the use of numbers as the substitutes for the letters in a cryptic message. And so, over the air, cryptograms are now presented in the following manner:

5-14-4-7 3-4 2-4 5-6-7 15-7-16-3-2-17 2-18 19-3-5-5-7-9-13-7-16-13 14-4-17-7-16 5-6-7 17-3-16-7-20-5-3-2-4 2-18 15-14-21-21-10-7-13-8-3-5-6.

As is usual with cryptograms, each letter of the message is represented throughout by the same number. It should not be too difficult for even a beginner.

The Answers

Startling, Starting, Staring, String, Sting, Sing, Sin. In, I.
Emigrants, Migrates, Mirages, Imager, Grime, Mire, Rim, I'm, I.
Dull, Dell, Fell, Feel, Keel, Keen.
Fore, Ford, Food. Rood, Road, Read, Rear
Stale Slate, Steal, Least, Tales, Teals, Taels, Leats, Setal, Lates.
Discounter, Introduces, Rediscount.
Bed, Chest, Chair, Dresser, Table, Wardrobe, Vanity, Buffet, Stool, Desk, Bookcase, Couch, Davenport, Sofa.

Tune in on the period of wit-teasers under the direction of Puzzlesmith.

W1XAL to Present Radio Puzzle Period

INTEREST in radio puzzles is stimulated again with the announcement of two puzzle periods on Station W1XAL of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation. These wit-teasers will go on the air at 6 p. m., E. D. T., Sunday, May 24 and May 31. They will be presented by Everett M. Smith (Puzzlesmith), former president of the National Puzzlers' League and conductor of the Puzzle Corner on the Daily Features Page of The Christian Science Monitor.

Instructions for tuning to the 6.04 wavelength of W1XAL are to set the dial to 6 and then move it very slowly toward 7. W1XAL tunes in just between Berlin (6.02) and London (6.05).

Grapefruit Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mission, Texas—When 54 individual grapefruit are found hanging from one stem—that's a record. The Oleander Hedge Farm near here recently claimed this was a lower Rio Grande Valley record for citrus fruit on a single cluster. State and Federal Agriculture Department officials confirmed it. The full cluster weighed 94 pounds.

Great 'Mercy Tank' With 22 Men Aboard 'Swims' Florida Lake

CLEARWATER, Fla., May 20 (AP)—Donald Roebling reports that his four-ton "Mercy Tank" swam a lake and plunged through thickets with an ease which convinced him it could carry on effective relief work in isolated storm areas.

The wealthy young sportsman disclosed that the 24-foot "alligator" was put through private tests at the Roebling estate near here with 22 persons aboard.

Witnesses of the run said the strange vehicle traveled at good speed on land, ripped through a heavy thicket, then nosed down a four-foot ramp and crossed Lake Webb.

Mr. Roebling explained that the "Alligator" was built for experimental purposes at the request of his father, John A. Roebling. The elder man plans to keep one or two of the machines at his estate for possible rescue or relief work chiefly in the Lake Okeechobee area.

The tank is four feet high and eight feet wide, with a safety glass pilots' cabin at the front and room in the rear for 50 persons or a large quantity of supplies.

It is driven both on land and in the water with a caterpillar tread run by a heavy automobile engine.

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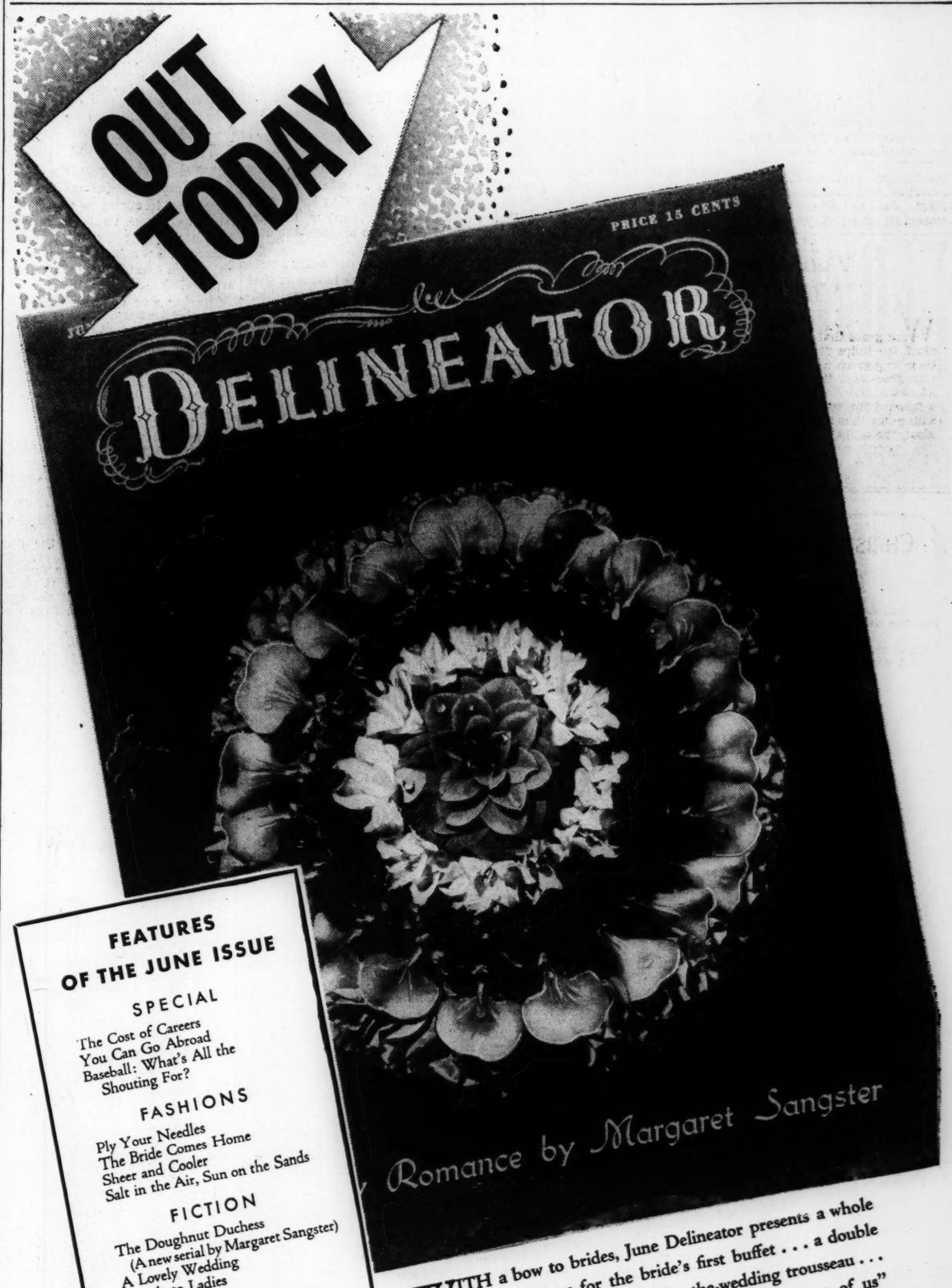

FEATURES OF THE JUNE ISSUE
SPECIAL
The Cost of Careers
You Can Go Abroad
Baseball: What's All the Shouting For?
FASHIONS
Ply Your Needles
The Bride Comes Home
Sheer and Cooler
Salt in the Air, Sun on the Sands
FICTION
The Doughnut Duchess
(A new serial by Margaret Sangster)
A Lovely Wedding
Strictly to Ladies
FOR THE HOME
Rose Petal Jam
A Bride's First Buffet
Frame Your Own
For Cool Windows
Millions for Repairs
(Vacuum cleaners)
JUNE DELINEATOR AT ALL NEWS STANDS
15¢
WITH a bow to brides, June Delineator presents a whole page of menus for the bride's first buffet . . . a double spread of fetching ideas for the after-the-wedding trousseau . . . there's even a half page on kitchen gadgets for "two of us" meals . . . and a poem. But that just gives it the June flavor! Look at the *variety* of the issue!—A page of preserves headed by rose petal jam . . . something new in heat-defying window treatments . . . and, of all things, a witty (and profoundly wise) essay on the mysteries of baseball. In short, if you're up-on-your toes and up-to-the-minute, you'll find the June Delineator a genuine delight . . . and you'll lose no time in getting a copy.

Nomadic Adventure Repeats Itself

TENT life was almost like living in the open. At dawn my gaze would fall wonderingly on the blue cotton rugs that lay unevenly on the sand. The tent pole rose from a clump of coarse grass; broad shafts of light pierced the slats of my reed door. The air had the cold dryness of the desert in early March, so that the padded quilt on my low camp bed was welcome.

The morning before, almost as we mounted our horses, the tents we had slept and breakfasted in had gone down in heavy folds to be packed and stacked on waiting camels.

WE HAD RIDDEN forth to our next camp with patriarchal solemnity. The camels, loaded with our migratory home, had lurched after us through the empty landscape. The bullock-carts, piled high with folding chairs and tables, had brought up the rear; and we, on daintily stepping Arab horses, or the more solidly built Australian waler, had led the way. Our dogs accompanied us. The Afghan hounds may be seen now in Kensington Gardens, but their real home is the desert. Fleet as the wind, they had to be held in check. Distance was nothing to these slender creatures, with a wild strange glance, that loved to rove the great desert spaces. Not so Peter, the dachshund, in whose patient eyes seemed a mute query as to why his owners could not stay peaceably at home.

Peter often lay down on the hot sand to lick his thick paws, he and the terriers welcoming an occasional ride on a camel's back; but my black chow scorned such soft traveling, and faced the unknown with his usual sturdy independence. Long before the blazing noon, we had arrived at the creek where flatboats awaited us. We rode onto them as if it were the most natural thing in the world to sit our horses on deck as we moved across a stretch of water. The island-like shapes that lay close to the shore were not islands, we knew, but muggers—or crocodiles—and carefully was each dog led past those hungry jaws!

THE CREEK, a few feet from our camp, divided the landscape of desert sands with a gleam as of bright steel. Measureless, untouched by time or change, those sands lay around us; and it seemed presumptuous to set up our tents in that ageless immensity, to stain the clear air with the smoke of our fires, to shatter the silence with our talk and laughter. Yet there, for a time, we made our home. With us was all we needed. We made a little world of our own. Our horses, tethered near by, stood contentedly over their trusses of hay. The mild-eyed oxen lay half asleep among the carts. The dogs, that accompanied us throughout our nomadic wanderings, gave a look of home to our encampment as they slept blissfully after their long journey. Time was of no account in the desert.

Outside the darkened tents the sands lay sun-smitten in a dazzling glare. There was no twilight, but at sunset a rose-pink glow throbbed all round us. When we sallied forth to walk with our dogs, we were mere pigmies in the great circle of trackless sand where was no landmark save a cactus bush or a prickly pear. As night fell, our chairs were set out in the breeze; and, while one of our party sang to a guitar, we watched the slow advance of some men from an invisible village along the creek. They had come to spear fish, and the light of their flares shone redly on their faces and the water. Often we sat until midnight came with its intensity of velvet blackness set with brilliant stars, until the silence of the centuries deepened in the desert, and we felt the puny witnesses of a drama which began long before Abraham left Ur of the Chaldees.

THEN EARLY ONE morning our tents came down, were folded again, stacked on the camels, and we rode away. The desert wind soon obliterated every sign of our brief sojourn, blowing the ashes of our camp fires far and wide.

Our wanderings now took us to the great swamps of Scinde, where we exchanged our horses for wide, flat-bottomed boats. Silently we were propelled between sky and water among islands silver with tufted reeds where wild duck had their nests, and rose in black clouds against the sun. At night the jungle boar came down to drink, leaving the imprint of his hoot in the mud, and tall gray cranes set their delicate mark alongside. All day we were out on the swamps, floating in a dream-like solitude—a calm existence in which the outside world seemed of small account; where the flash of a blue jay, or the flight of green parrots, seemed a great event. These days drifted slowly away in a calm rhythm of sunlight, air and water; then once more we took to our horses, and our tents followed us on our homeward march.

BUT, BEFORE WE reached home, there was yet another camp, this time in a grove of mango trees laden with heavy clusters of creamy blossom that filled the air with their scent. On the high bank of an empty river-bed was an Indian village, its mud houses enclosed by low mud walls. Here the signs of rural life filled us with interest. When we rode forth at dawn, we met a herd of buffaloes, lumbering heavily to a pool of water, the herdsman a small boy. Men worked in the fields, women stopped grinding their corn to watch the white strangers with a curiosity that overcame their natural timidity. Girls, clustering round the well, chattered with shrill laughter as they carried away the water in earthen pots on their heads held gracefully erect. At night we heard the beat of the tom-tom and saw the flicker of little oil lamps in the mud dwellings. The pariah dogs, lean and yellow, would come creeping up near our dogs; or a man on a small rough pony would ride up to stare at our well-groomed steeds, wondering perhaps at our care of them.

THEN ALL TOO SOON the nomadic adventure would be at an end, though my exit from it was as consolatory as any such exit could be. For the horses, tents, and camels had been sent on ahead, and some of us were to travel in bullock-carts all night. In this immemorial and leisurely fashion of the East, we should escape the burning heat of the sun. To me, at least, it was an experience new and pleasant. In the carts was placed a thick layer of clean, freshly-cut grass, on which were placed the mattresses and pillows, each traveler occupying a cart to himself, his face upturned to the midnight sky. The bullocks ambled at a gentle pace, the wooden wheels revolved in soothing lullaby, and thus did I traverse the great Indian plain, starlit and silent, until dawn, with webs of crimson light, enfolded me.

Streets would seem strange again, and garish the lamplight in crowded rooms. And at dawn, when I awoke, how straight, how formal and precise would seem carpets, walls and doors with no stretching desert, no silver-lined swamps outside!

M. A. B.

Tulips

(A Triolet)

WITH grace that floats upon a lake
aloof, the tulips deign to bend
their long green necks, for beauty's sake
with grace that floats upon a lake.
As swans incline their heads and make
a forward thrust, their beaks extend,
with grace that floats upon a lake
aloof, the tulips deign to bend.

HELEN R. QUITZOW

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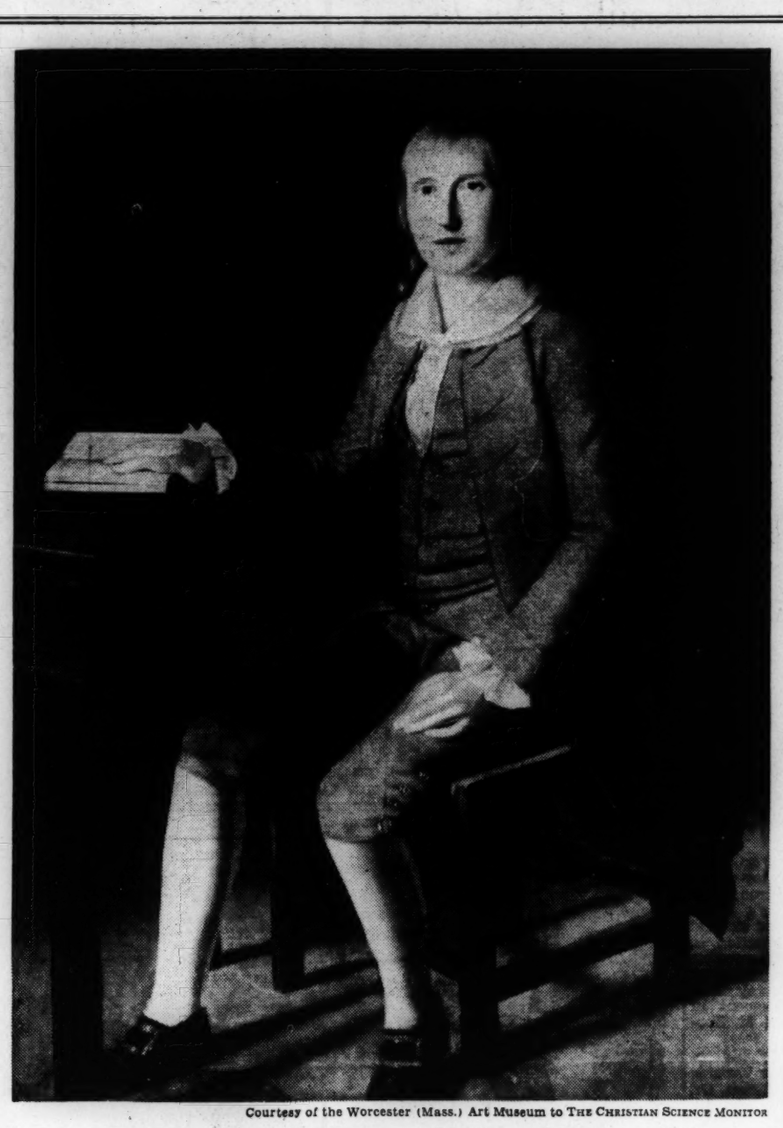

Courtesy of the Worcester (Mass.) Art Museum to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF WILLIAM CARPENTER, *by Ralph Earl (Painted in 1779)*

THIS portrait of a young man by the early American painter, Ralph Earl, was painted in 1779. Finished when the artist was twenty-eight, it is interesting for its naiveté. Lacking the sophistication of Gilbert Stuart, Earl's early work yet possessed style and an instinctive sense of beauty. He painted, we must conclude, precisely what he saw. There is no embellishment save in the richness of his color. The coat is in pure red.

The first record of Earl's work goes back to 1777, when an early writer on art recalls seeing two full lengths by this artist. He found the shadows too black, evidently done in an attempt to imitate Copley. He thought the artist "not without some ability." Later Earl studied with Benjamin West, one of the most noted artists of his day. Under this instructor, Earl's talent blossomed. For some years he painted many portraits in New York and Connecticut and attained a certain degree of fame. Toward the end of his career, which was brief, his work became more suave, having some of the quality of his English contemporaries.

In the "Portrait of William Carpenter" the primitive note, which in this instance is an expression of Earl's restricted condition of life, is suggestive of what we refer to today as modernism. Some of these same qualities may be observed in portraits by Picasso; the difference being, of course, that with Earl the primitive form is unconscious, while with the modern it becomes a studied effect. Both reduce the statement of their subject to essentials. The prettifying details are omitted.

The book, table and chair are painted with disarming ingenuousness and directness. It was, no doubt, this element of sincerity in Earl's work which prompted a contemporary to close an estimate of him by saying: "He had considerable merit — a breadth of light and shadow — facility of handling, and truth in likeness." An estimate with which most modern commentators are inclined to agree.

Holding Up a Mirror to Nature

WORDSWORTH has brought many a truth into life, both for the eye and for the understanding, which previously had slumbered indistinctly for all men.

For instance, as respects the eye, who does not acknowledge instantaneously the strength of reality in that saying upon a cataract seen from a station two miles off, that it was "frozen by distance"? In all nature there is not an object so essentially at war with the stiffening of frost, as the headlong and desperate life of a cataract; and yet notoriously the effect of distance is to lock up this frenzy of motion into the most petrific column of stillness. This effect is perceived at once when pointed out; but how few are the eyes that ever would have perceived it for themselves! Twilight, again,—who before Wordsworth ever distinctly noticed its abstracting power?—That power of removing, softening, harmonizing, by which a mode of obscurity executes for the eye the same mysterious office which the mind so often within its own shadowy realms executes for itself. . . .

Another great field there is amongst the pomps of nature, which, if Wordsworth did not first notice, he certainly has noticed most circumstantially. I speak of cloud-scenery, of those pageants of sky-built architecture, which sometimes in summer, at noon-day, and in all seasons about sunset, arrest or appall the meditative; "perplexing monarchs" with the spectacle of armies manœuvring, or deepening the solemnity of evening by towering edifices that mimic. . . .

In Hamlet and elsewhere occur gleams of such allusions; but I remember no distinct picture of one before that in the "Antony and Cleopatra" of Shakspeare, beginning,

"Sometimes we see a cloud that's dragonish."

Subsequently to Shakspeare, these notices, as of all phenomena whatsoever that demanded a familiarity with nature in the spirit of love, became rarer and rarer. At length, as the eighteenth century was winding up its accounts, forth stepped William Wordsworth, of whom, as a reader of all pages in nature, it may be said that, if we except Dampier, the admirable buccaneer, and some few professional naturalists, he first and he last looked at natural objects with the eye that neither will be dazzled from without nor cheated by preconceptions from within. . . .

The sublime scene endorsed upon the draperies of the storm in "The Excursion,"—that witnessed upon the passage of the Hamilton Hills in Yorkshire,—the solemn "sky prospect" from the fields of France, are unrivalled in that order of composition; and in one of these records Wordsworth has given first of all the true key-note of the sentiment belonging to these grand pageants. They are, says the poet, speaking in a case where the appearance had occurred towards night,

"Meek nature's evening comment on the shows
That for oblivion take their daily birth
From all the fuming vanities of earth" . . .

As another of those natural appearances which must have haunted men's eyes since the Flood, but yet had never forced itself into *conscious* notice until arrested by Wordsworth, I may notice an effect of *iteration* daily exhibited in the habits of cattle:—

"The cattle are grazing,
Their heads never raising;
There are forty feeding like one!"

Now, merely as a *fact*, and if it were nothing more, this characteristic appearance in the habits of cows, when all repeat the action of each, ought not to have been overlooked by those who profess themselves engaged in holding up a mirror to nature.—From "Essays on the Poets, and Other English Writers," by THOMAS DE QUINCEY.

Playing With Tree and Ellen Terry

THE O'Flynn ran in London for nearly six months. When we were given notice of the termination of the run and I was preparing to pack up my goods and chattels, Mr. Whelan suggested that I ought to be in the Shakespearean season that was to follow. Considering my brogue, I thought Whelan was having his little joke, but he was serious. "Better see the Chief about it," he said. I saw the Chief and was given an engagement on the spot, not only for the Shakespeare season but for the tour of the O'Flynn as well. I raised the question of my brogue. He waved it airily aside. "Of course, I'm afraid you will have to say 'wat' instead of 'what' and 'wich' instead of 'which,' not to mention 'bawth' for 'bath.' It's all wrong, I know, but you will have to do it. Good morning!" And that is how, of all people on this earth, William Fay was found playing Justice Shallow in The Merry Wives of Windsor with Tree and Ellen Terry and Lady Tree. I was among the quality now and no mistake.

Tree was a supreme character actor, and his Falstaff was a magnificent example of his art, so rich in colour and (what one so seldom gets on the stage to-day) unction. But need I say that my proudest recollection of that engagement at His Majesty's is of having played with Ellen Terry. She was by that time quite an old woman, and her memory for her lines was not what it had been. But still what a player! And what a person! The theatre was a different place from the moment she entered it. Even before you saw her, from the stage-door attendant upwards, everybody was all of a doda, and the feeling surged, like the waves from a distant liner on the shore, into every corner of the building. The actors, I believe, felt it even more than the audience, for to play along with her was better than a sea voyage for putting life into you. She lived in the part she was playing, and her virtue was infectious, for nobody who was lucky enough to be performing with her could help but do the same. As to the peculiar quality of her rapport with her audiences I can say nothing that has not been said hundreds of times already. Sarah Bernhardt could stun an audience into awestruck surrender to her genius. Ellen Terry's ascendancy was different. She was so evidently in love with her audience and with all the human world that they could not help loving her in return. Every man, woman and child there fell in love with her and with happiness. It was a unique gift. No actress, I am convinced, ever had it before in the same degree.—W. G. FAY and CATHERINE CARSWELL, in "The Fays of the Abbey Theatre." (London: Rich & Cowan. New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

"As dear children"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE is apt to be a sense of unqualified disapproval, on the part of mature people, regarding the mental attitude and inclinations of modern youth, with which youth does not find it easy to cope. On the other hand, youth's apparent independence is often a trial to their elders. Young people in all ages, however, have often been impatient of the sound advice of their elders, and this phase is therefore not entirely new or unusual. Tolerance and wisdom need to be exercised on both sides in order to live in harmony. How to obtain the inner peace, the product of sympathetic understanding and tolerance, may, therefore, justly be a subject of consideration for the youthful and the mature alike, inasmuch as the problem is a far-reaching one, involving families, educational centers, and business circles.

Many progressively-minded citizens have gradually come to the conclusion that a solution can be reached only on a spiritual basis; and we can take as our example nothing better than the various incidents in the life of Christ Jesus recorded in the Scriptures. In Luke (2:51, 52) we read that the youth Jesus, after Joseph and Mary had found him in Jerusalem in the temple, "went down with them, and came to Nazareth, and was subject unto them;" and we read further that "Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in favour with God and man." We note that the spiritual perception which constituted the child's exceptional endowment, caused him to be respectfully obedient to those who watched over him with loving care. Here we have a touching and impressive example, worthy of profitable study by every young person, for we read that the expression of the natural humility of this boy, Jesus, resulted for him in increased wisdom and lovableness. The requirement, then, for a proper and blessed life is Christlikeness.

Paul wrote to the Ephesians (5:1, 9, 10): "Be ye therefore followers of God, as dear children; . . . (For the fruit of the Spirit is in all goodness and righteousness and truth;) proving what is acceptable unto the Lord." Under the heading "Godlikeness" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes on page 17 of her Message to The Mother Church for 1902, "Jesus said, 'If ye love me, keep my commandments.' He knew that obedience is the test of love; that one gladly obeys when obedience gives him happiness." She continues, "When mortals learn to love aright; when they learn that man's highest happiness, that which has most of heaven in it, is in blessing others, and self-immolation—they will obey both the old and the new commandment, and receive the reward of obedience." This, then, must be well considered. Having one's own way, forcing a situation by self-will, neither solves a problem, makes the victor happy, nor earns the honest admiration of onlookers. The same may be said of unqualified expressions of disapproval on the part of elders.

When analyzed, personal misunderstandings are often found to be totally unnecessary. They are usually over matters of minor concern, and are sometimes inflated by an erroneous sense of self-importance. Such occurrences need the calming adjustment of consecrated prayer. "By the love of God we can cancel error in our own hearts, and blot it out of others," writes Mrs. Eddy (No and Yes, p. 7). With the aid of prayer it is not difficult to show mutual forbearance, to be mutually concerned not to take advantage, to try honestly to see another's viewpoint, and to give honor and appreciation where deserved. The teachings of Christian Science point out the necessity of keeping both the old and the new commandment: the Mosaic, with its promise of reward for the due honoring of parents, and Jesus' commandment to love one another with Christlike love. These commandments apply alike to young and old, since in honoring God as the Father of man, His children cannot but manifest love for one another.

Through a reverent study of the Christianly scientific teachings of Christian Science, unnumbered thousands have learned that with a diviner sense of Love, and a resulting sweet humility, seemingly hard situations soften and melt into nonexistence, as one lets go of one's own sense of hard opposition, and takes refuge in the confidence that a divine, loving Principle governs all that is real. With Mrs. Eddy's loved, prayerful line (Poems, p. 14), "Shepherd, show me how to go," on their lips and in their hearts, both the youthful and the mature may work together toward the peace of the whole earth, in that sweet spirit of companionship which knows neither rivalry nor opposition, but only joyous love and unity of endeavor.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

The Dancing Lesson

INTO the ballroom poured the sun;
The floor was smooth as amber water;
And I—I was the favored one;
I was the dancing teacher's daughter.

Oh, there was something proud and sweet
About my mother's arching feet,
As if a doe stepped down to drink
Of silver at a river's brink!

We gathered shyly in a row;
Spellbound we followed where she led,
With slide and slide, with pointing toe,
Enchanted by her chestnut head.

Her skirt was like the lifted wing
Of the red cardinal from the south,
While youth and gaiety and spring
Trembled to laughter at her mouth.

The other mothers, stiff with care,
Sighed at a sash which trailed undone,
Fastened a lock of childish hair—
My mother was the dancing one!

ELEANOR BALDWIN

"Comme des enfants bien-aimés"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LES gens d'âge mûr sont enclins à désapprouver sans réserve les dispositions et l'attitude mentale de la jeunesse moderne, qui trouve ces critiques pénibles. D'un autre côté, l'indépendance apparente de la jeunesse est souvent une épreuve pour ses aînés. On sait néanmoins qu'à toutes les époques, jeunes gens et jeunes filles se sont parfois impatientés des bons avis qu'on leur donnait; la chose n'est donc point entièrement nouvelle ou singulière. Pour vivre dans l'harmonie, il faut que la tolérance et la sagesse soient pratiquées de part et d'autre. Aussi adolescents et adultes feraient-ils bien de voir comment s'obtient la paix intérieure qui prend sa source dans la sympathie, la compréhension, la tolérance; ce problème en effet est d'une grande portée, puisqu'il concerne les familles, les centres d'instruction, les sphères commerciales.

Parmi ceux qui pensent d'une manière progressive, beaucoup sont graduellement arrivés à la conclusion que pour résoudre ce problème, il faut adopter une base spirituelle; et nous trouverons dans la vie du Christ Jésus telle que la dépeignent les Écritures, divers incidents qui nous fourniront le meilleur exemple possible. Après nous avoir montré Jésus à l'âge de douze ans, retrouvé par Joseph et Marie dans le temple de Jérusalem, Luc l'évangéliste ajoute: "Il s'en alla ensuite avec eux et vint à Nazareth; et il leur était soumis;" et si nous continuons notre lecture, nous voyons que "Jésus croissait en sagesse, en stature et en grâce, devant Dieu et devant les hommes" (Luc 2:51, 52). Ainsi la perception spirituelle dont le jeune garçon était si éminemment doué l'incitait à l'obéissance et au respect envers ceux qui veillaient sur lui avec tendresse. Cet exemple est à la fois instructif et touchant; la jeunesse l'étudierait avec profit, car elle verrait que l'humilité naturelle exprimée par Jésus enfant avait pour résultat une sagesse et une grâce toujours plus grandes. Ressembler au Christ, tel est donc le moyen d'avoir une vie normale et riche en bénédictions.

Paul écrivait aux Éphésiens (5:1, 9, 10): "Soyez donc des imitateurs de Dieu, comme des enfants bien-aimés;... conduisez-vous donc en enfants de lumière (le fruit de la lumière consiste en toute sorte de bonté, de justice et de vérité), examinant ce qui est agréable au Seigneur." Sous la rubrique "Ressemblance avec Dieu," Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit à la page 17 de son *Message to The Mother Church for 1902:* "Jésus disait: 'Si vous m'aimez, vous garderez mes commandements.' Il savait que l'obéissance est le critère de l'amour; que l'homme obéit avec joie quand l'obéissance lui donne du bonheur." Puis elle ajoute: "Lorsque les mortels apprennent à aimer véritablement; lorsqu'ils apprennent que le plus noble bonheur, celui qui se rapproche le plus du ciel, consiste à bénir et à se sacrifier —alors ils obéissent aux deux commandements, l'ancien et le nouveau, et reçoivent la récompense de l'obéissance." Voilà qui mérite d'être mûrement considéré. N'en faire qu'à sa tête, employer la force de volonté pour produire une situation forcée, tel n'est pas le moyen de résoudre un problème; le vainqueur ne sera guère heureux et n'obtiendra point l'admiration sincère des observateurs. Ceci s'appliquerait également aux critiques exagérées et plutôt dures qu'une génération adresse parfois à la suivante.

Une analyse impartiale montre que dans la plupart des cas les mésintelligences ne se justifient en aucune façon. Souvent elles ont pour origine une question tout à fait secondaire, et c'est l'égotisme ou la suffisance qui leur donne des proportions outrées. Dans ces conjonctures, la prière faite avec consécration ajusterait le différend et ramènerait le calme. "Par l'amour de Dieu nous pouvons détruire l'erreur dans nos propres cœurs, et l'effacer chez les autres," écrit Mrs. Eddy (*Non et Oui*, p. 7). En ayant recours à la prière, il n'est point difficile de se supporter les uns les autres, de ne pas vouloir abuser d'autrui, de chercher sincèrement à comprendre le point de vue auquel se place son prochain, d'apprécier les bonnes actions, et de rendre honneur à qui il appartient. Les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne indiquent la nécessité d'obéir tant à l'ancien qu'au nouveau commandement: à l'injonction de Moïse, promettant une récompense à quiconque honore dûment ses père et mère, et à celle de Jésus, qui nous dit de nous aimer les uns les autres selon l'exemple du Christ. Ces commandements concernent aussi bien l'âge mûr que la jeunesse; car s'ils honorent Dieu et voient en Lui le Père de l'homme, Ses enfants manifesteront forcément de l'amour les uns pour les autres.

Les enseignements à la fois chrétiens et scientifiques de la Science Chrétienne méritent une étude attentive, respectueuse; grâce à cela, des milliers de personnes ont appris qu'avec un sens plus divin de l'Amour et la douce humilité qui en résulte, les situations apparemment pénibles s'adoucissent; les difficultés disparaissent lorsqu'on renonce à son propre sens d'opposition rigoureuse pour se réfugier dans l'assurance que le divin Principe gouverne avec tendresse toutes choses réelles. "Montre-moi comment, Berger, gravir le coteau" (*Poems*, p. 14): ces paroles de Mrs. Eddy sont une prière qu'aime le disciple; et s'ils l'ont sur les lèvres et dans le cœur, la jeunesse et l'âge mûr pourront travailler ensemble à la paix universelle dans la douce entente qui ignore les rivalités ou l'opposition et ne connait que l'amour, la joie, et l'unité des efforts.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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NEW YORK CITY

Methodists View Unification Move As Step Forward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 20—Adjournment ceremonies by Bishops John L. Nuelson of Geneva and Edwin Holt Hughes of Washington brought to a close the 19-day quadrennial session of the Methodist Episcopal General Conference yesterday.

In summarizing the accomplishments of the session, Bishop Hughes gave first place to the adoption of the plan of unification, which if approved by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Protestant Church will inaugurate an era of reunited Methodism with a numerical strength of 8,000,000. He referred also to Methodism's statement upon social and economic life and upon peace and prohibition.

Other Accomplishments

Among final items of business were the following:

The worldwide contacts of the Board of Foreign Missions are to be used to aid in making peace action possible, according to a report adopted.

Rev. B. F. Smith, district superintendent of Negro work in Chicago deplored the lawlessness of lynching and the conference gave approval to his resolution to urge upon Congress the passage of the Costigan-Wagner Anti-Lynching bill.

Inroads of commercialism into church organizations were challenged in a report by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, chairman of the committee on state of the church. The report referred to "the shrewdness of many business concerns which have taken advantage of the financial needs of churches" during the depression and made them sales media. The conference commended the study and practice of Christian stewardship as the only valued method of church support.

Publishing Profits

In reporting Methodist Book Concern matters it was shown that for the first time in several years there was a net profit during 1935, the amount being $70,000. This is due in large part to the issuance of a new official hymnal. The beneficiaries of the Book Concern are retired ministers.

A petition to Congress was ordered to add the necessary amount, approximately $100,000, to the deficiency appropriation bill, or to make some other provision for the taking and publication of the regular decennial religious census.

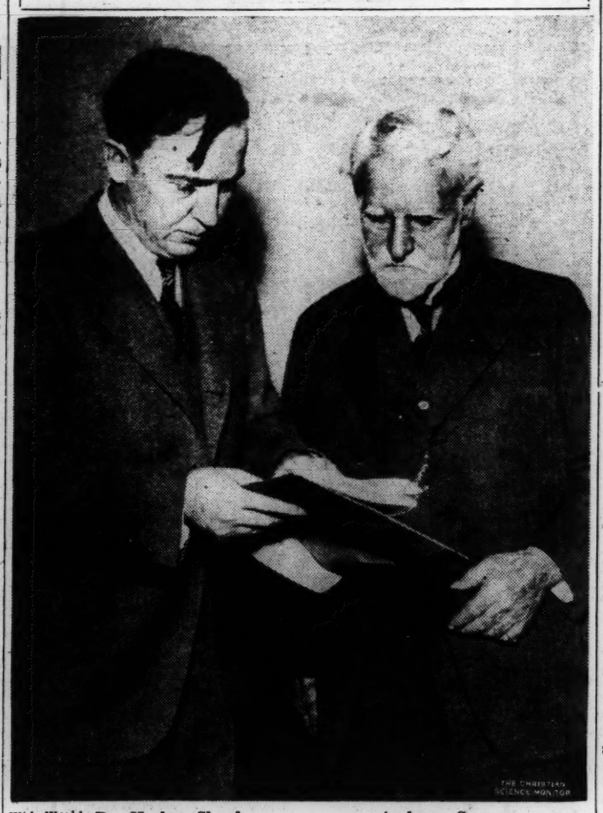
Arkansas Cotton Strike Sympathizers Arrested

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 20 (AP)—Five sympathizers with striking cotton choppers in the East Arkansas sharecropper country were arrested May 18 for attempting to prevent workers from crossing the Harahan Bridge into that State.

Planters and officers in the affected area—Crittenden, Cross and St. Francis Counties—said the strike was not effective.

Sheriff Howard Curlin of Crittenden County charged that threats had been used against some laborers by organizers for the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union. H. L. Mitchell, secretary of the union, called the strike.

A Man in the News



Wide World **Dr. Harlow Shapley** **Ambrose Swasey**

Dr. Shapley, Director of Harvard College Observatory, Who Has Won New Honors, Confers With the Cleveland Astronomer

International honors abound for Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard College Astronomical Observatory. Dr. Shapley's latest recognition in the field of natural science came with his election to membership in the Norwegian Academy of Sciences, regarded as one of Europe's outstanding learned society. Announcement of his election was received at Harvard May 19.

Last year, shortly after his re-election as president of the Variable Star Commission of the Union, Dr. Shapley reported the discovery of a "window" in the Milky Way, through which the observatory telescope at Oak Ridge found access to a vision of light from stars in hitherto unexplored realms.

A Window in the Sky

The window, in the vicinity of the constellation Sagittarius, is one degree square, and is regarded as one of the most important of a small number of such windows, the others being smaller and farther down in the galaxy.

For those who are inclined to regard such discoveries as only of mild importance in a world beset with many problems, a walk along Forty-second Street in New York, between Fifth and Sixth Avenue, might suggest otherwise. For, if the night is clear, there are at least six or eight enterprising merchants with telescopes there who reap a tidy harvest from folk to whom the starry world is an important one, which they are willing to pay money to study in their leisure time.

Started at Mt. Wilson

Dr. Shapley was born in Nashville, Mo., studied at the University of Missouri, and took his Ph.D. at Princeton. In the years from 1914 to 1921 he was on the staff of the Mt. Wilson Observatory and at that time he was called to the Department of Astronomy at Harvard.

His researches have been chiefly in the size and structure of the stellar universe, and in much of his work he has had the collaboration of his wife, Dr. Martha Betz Shapley.

Dr. Shapley has the reputation as the kind of natural scientist who likes to put dramatic knowledge of such phenomena as the stars at the disposal of the layman, and in such terms as the layman can understand, and enjoy.

To this end he has contributed "Starlight," to the "Humanizing of Knowledge" series originated several years ago by Dr. James Harvey Robinson.

Simplicity of Style

It is a little book, but in every line of it is the pleasure of the natpral scientist, who, however many millions of light miles his material may seem to be distant, is on such good terms with it that he can "speak it close to hand." His text, therefore, is done with simplicity and informed grace, and deals with solemn technical facts with directness and pictorial charm. The title itself is a beguiling one, "Starlight."

The realm in which Dr. Shapley works, at his variable star post, has to do with a realm which is almost entirely telescopic, and only a minute part of which is within reach of unaided human sight. Before the invention of the telescope, man's knowledge of the universe was confined to the relatively small region of the nearer and brighter stars. With the increase of instrumental power, and the development of photometry and spectroscopic apparatus, the research student has been able to plumb hitherto unsuspected depths, and now knows a million times as many stars as were known to our not very remote forbears.

Studying the Stars

Aristotle knew only about 4000 stars, but today photographs made with the use of the Harvard telescope show 500,000. Five thousand of them are of the first six magnitudes, and a star of the first magnitude is 100 times brighter than a star of the sixth magnitude, so that 20 of the brightest stars in the galaxy are classed as of the first magnitude. It is often said that Sirius and Alpha Centauri are very bright stars indeed. True, Professor Shapley points out, they look luminous. But they have not a true brightness, only a simulated one, shed on them by their close proximity to the sun.

These and other curious discoveries are what astronomers in general, and Professor Shapley in particular, are about in their observatories. And if anyone has any further doubt that astronomers and astronomy are news, let him stop in at the Hayden Planetarium in New York at one of its half-hour performances some day or night. With nothing but a starry sky for an attraction, there are seldom any empty seats.

Union of Canada And U. S. Urged To Bring Prosperity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 20—Representative William I. Sirovich (D) of New York today turned his attention from problems of drama and microphone to world affairs. He introduced a resolution calling for a special congressional committee to investigate the "practicability" of a union between the United States and Canada as a means of ending the economic depression.

Questioned regarding his resolution, Mr. Sirovich explained that after exhaustive research in American economic history he had discovered that every previous economic depression has ended with the pushing onward of the national frontiers.

After making his discovery, he took a trip through Canada last summer where he observed millions of acres of untilled soil and the vast undeveloped resources of that country and came to the conclusion that there lay the practical solution to the economic distress in his own land.

He sees the problem as one for co-operation for a common good. He would solve American unemployment and develop Canada at the same time. He said that he had not discussed the idea with any Canadian, but saw no reason why Canada should object to an arrangement so advantageous for it as well as for the United States.

No connection is seen in informed quarters here between the Sirovich resolution and President Roosevelt's projected visit to Canada next summer.

Hostility to New-World League Seen Gaining in South America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — While the presidents of American republics continue to consult regarding the procedure and agenda of the forthcoming peace conference in Buenos Aires, the Latin units are debating the merits and demerits of a New World League of Nations. For the moment, the opponents of any association based on the lines of the Geneva constitution are in the majority.

The subject of a Pan American league has been debated keenly, as the result of references to a movement for withdrawal of the Latin-American members of the League of Nations at Geneva. This movement contemplated the formation of a New World League which would embody all the advantages of the European organization without any of the defects, difficulties and dangers which became apparent in the recent European crisis.

The outlook for an American League, however, remains doubtful. The question is raised whether the League of Nations is in the desperate state which its detractors seem to desire or whether a determined and united effort on the part of its members might still make it the one world power with which to reckon. It also has been suggested by South American publicists that an American League of Nations would, in the course of a year or two, find itself in a similar predicament.

Others express the hope that President Roosevelt, in proposing the Pan-American Peace Conference, is aware of the slenderness of the ties by which peace is maintained in some parts of the southern continent and of the desirability of refraining from stirring up wasps' nests.

No more leagues of nations. This cry—a slogan of one great newspaper—comes from many quarters. There is no outright suggestion that the League has failed entirely. South Americans have been disappointed because of the difficulties that beset the Geneva organization when faced by the deliberate repudiation of obligations on the part of a member and by the obvious futility of making a big war to stop a little one.

Journalists and politicians are asking themselves: In the event of aggression by one Latin-American state against another, will the whole might of the big northern neighbor sweep down upon Latin America? This is what a Pan-American league of nations implies, according to some debaters. The failure of Latin America adequately to back up the sanctions imposed on Italy by Geneva is held to have enhanced this peril.

Roosevelt Approves Peace Parley Bill

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—A bill providing for participation by the United States in an inter-American conference at Buenos Aires or some other capital of an American republic this year has been signed by President Roosevelt.

The conference, to discuss methods of maintaining peace and neutrality, was suggested by the United States.

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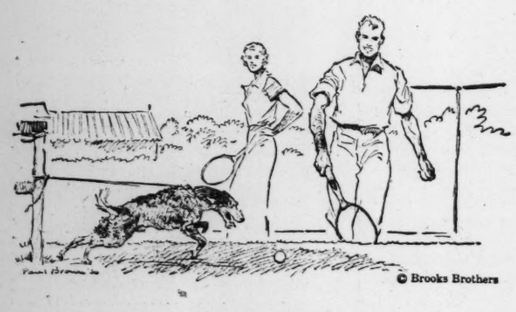

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Council Vetoes Library Nomination; N. E. Rail Workers Cast Vote for Strike

Boston Today

Curley to Confer Over Librarian

The Executive Council today again turned thumbs down on the appointment of Mrs. Margaret O'Riordan as state librarian. The vote was 3 to 3. Three members of the Council were absent.

As the Executive Council prepared to meet this afternoon, Governor Curley announced that he would hold a conference with the Democratic members earlier in the day on the subject of the appointment of Mrs. Margaret M. O'Riordan of Jamaica Plain as state librarian. Mrs. O'Riordan will attend the meeting, he said.

The question of this appointment has become a cause celebre ever since Mrs. O'Riordan, who has had no technical training for a highly specialized job of this kind, was nominated by Governor Curley at the suggestion of the United Democratic Women of Massachusetts. The appointment has been tabled a number of times, presumably because of the storm of protest it was arousing. It was thought that the Governor was determined to force action by resubmitting the nomination for the second time.

State College Inquiry Sought

Acting on the basis of State Auditor Thomas F. Buckley's report of irregularity in administration, Representative Thomas Dorgan, Dorchester, today filed a bill asking for legislative investigation of the Massachusetts State College at Amherst.

He said he had been informed that a trustee of the institution had borrowed money from a college fund and returned it, that another trustee had bought fertilizer at a "ridiculously low price," and that dues of a faculty member in a Boston club had been paid out of the endowment fund.

The auditor's report was made yesterday.

Reardon Presses Religious Issue

Persisting in denials that he is trying to arouse a religious controversy James G. Reardon, Commissioner of Education, likewise continues to call to public attention the oversights of municipal school superintendents who, he says, have asked for the religious preferences of persons applying for teaching positions.

Already, the Commissioner has accused the superintendents of Middleboro, Burlington, Groton and Billerica of violation of the law and has asked Attorney General Paul A. Dever to investigate.

In Billerica, the school superintendent denied that teachers had ever been questioned concerning religion. Other school heads admitted that old blanks, printed years ago, had contained the query but that to the best of their knowledge it had been scratched off. There has been a law forbidding the requiring of this information for 20 years. Violation brings a $50 fine.

Attorney General Dever has announced that he will confer with the school heads in question on Friday morning.

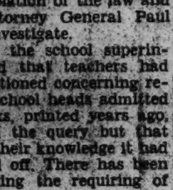
Theater Hold-Up Arrests on Trial

The trial of Charles Malcewicz, George Stockman and Daniel J. Hurley, all of South Boston, for the $12,800 RKO Theater holdup on February 23, was begun today in Suffolk Superior Court before Judge John E. Swift and a jury. The three men, all in their early twenties, are charged with armed robbery and assault and battery on RKO employees.

Part of the loot was recovered shortly after the robbery under Malcewicz's mattress. He and Stockman were arrested shortly after the crime and Hurley was taken into custody a week ago. The case is being prosecuted by Assistant District Attorney Edward M. Sullivan. Daniel J. Gallagher is counsel for the defendants.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Fair, slightly colder with light frost tonight; Thursday fair and continued cool; diminishing westerly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and cooler, with frost, probably heavy, tonight; Thursday fair and continued cool.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and slightly cooler, probably light frost on the coast, and light to heavy in the interior tonight; Thursday fair and continued cool.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing northwest winds and fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	50	78	Minneapolis	58	66
Bermuda	74	78	New Orleans	74	80
Chicago	50	68	New York	48	72
Denver	56	84	Norfolk	68	82
Helena	40	70	Philadelphia	54	70
Jacksonville	76	84	St. Louis	64	82
Kansas City	64	84	San Francisco	52	60
Los Angeles	56	70	Washington	56	76
Miami	76	82			

A—9 a. m. D. S. T., May 20.
B—Maximum, May 19.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 11:44 p. m.; height, 11.8 feet.
Thursday, 12:21 a. m.; height, 10.2 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:34 p. m.

Comet Discovered by Garage Worker Promises Brilliant Display in July

The first comet visible to the naked eye since 1927 promises to be one of the heavens' most brilliant displays in recent years, during July. It is the new Peltier comet, the first to be discovered in 1936.

According to calculations made at the Harvard College Observatory, the object is now 120,000,000 miles from the earth, but has increased in brightness from ninth to eighth magnitude since May 15 and during the latter part of July will be brighter than sixth magnitude and within 20,000,000 miles of earth. After that it will slowly fade and probably several hundred years will elapse before the comet returns.

Statistics on the comet and computations of its orbit were made by Dr. Fred L. Whipple and Leland E. Cunningham of the observatory staff on the basis of photographs taken at the Harvard stations at Cambridge and Oak Ridge, Mass.

Calculations at present indicate the body to have an "open parabolic" course around the sun, which apparently never approaches closer to the sun than 93,000,000 miles or about the same distance as the earth to the sun.

The comet is in the northern constellation Cepheus and is moving slowly south and east. It will be in substantially the same position two months from now when it becomes visible to the naked eye.

Discovery of the comet was announced last week by Leslie C. Peltier, garage employee of Delphos, Ohio, one of the world's leading amateur astronomers. Peltier previously discovered four new comets and a nova.

Effort to Conceal Poor Coal Charged

A fuel engineer of 32 years standing today testified that departments of the City of Boston had been the victims of poor coal deliveries last winter and that the company under contract to the city had attempted to conceal the type of coal by covering tons of poor grade fuel with a few tons of a better grade.

The engineer, Perry Barker of St. James Avenue, a special investigator for the Boston Finance Commission, told that body at the public hearing which began yesterday in connection with charges of poor fuel deliveries to city departments, that he had kept watch over five municipal buildings and found that situation existed.

These buildings, Mr. Barker testified, were the World War Memorial Park Building in East Boston; the North Bennet Street bathhouse; the Municipal Building at Oak and Tyler Streets; the Cabot Street Bathhouse and the Franklin Field house.

At the North Bennet Street Bathhouse, the witness said, a pile of coal of good grade was found in front of the boilers and apparently 15 to 17 tons of a similar grade in the bins. Yet further investigation revealed, Mr. Barker said, that two grades of coal had been piled in much the same way as a fruit dealer places his best apples on the top of the pile.

At all these places, Mr. Barker told the committee, the janitors were experiencing trouble with their coal. The chief complaint, he said, was undersize coal which slipped through the grates or else formed a solid pack which would not burn.

Mr. Barker is regarded as the star witness for the Commission. On his findings the Commission based its declaration that the Standard Coal Company and others have made a deliberate effort to obstruct the investigation of coal deliveries to the city.

Incidentally, the Commission is making every effort to complete the taking of testimony this afternoon. That body is running short of funds necessary to carry on its work and any appeal to the mayor for further research into the coal field can hardly be counted upon to enlist his sympathy, as he recently referred to the charges on inferior welfare coal as "exaggerated."

Heavy Frosts Tonight Forecast

Erratic weather recordings for the month of May continued today. Reports from the Boston Weather Bureau indicated that a record temperature for this date—it was 40 in 1892—may be expected.

A heavy frost and below freezing temperature in northern New England and the cranberry bogs were forecast for tonight, with light to heavy frost in southern New England.

New York State Gets Snow and Waterspout

ALBANY, N. Y., May 20 (AP)—Snow and sub-freezing weather returned to parts of New York State today in the wake of freak weather that sent a waterspout whirling across the Hudson River at Troy. Snow was falling at Owl's Head and Malone.

The temperature dropped to 26 degrees above zero at Saranac Lake, and snow also fell there between 5:30 and 7 a. m. The temperature in Syracuse, Rome and Albany was close to freezing.

Windstorms preceded a sharp drop in temperature late yesterday. Several persons saw the waterspout crossing the Hudson at near-by Troy. It wrecked a tree when it reached the Troy shore, but did no other serious damage.

Frosty temperatures caused farmers concern for their crops. A cold wave last week did serious damage.

Lawns and rooftops were white with snow in Malone. The temperature was 30. Snow lay an inch deep at Owl's Head.

Interstate Pact Measure Signed

Governor Curley signed the bill authorizing the State Planning Board to enter interstate compacts. It is stipulated in the bill, however, that the Legislature must approve such compacts before they become effective.

Passage of the bill, introduced by State Senator Francis M. McKeown of Springfield, was designed to facilitate interstate co-operation in ending stream pollution, soil erosion and to aid flood-control work.

Supreme Court Views ALA Case

Arguments on the court actions brought by the State of Massachusetts against the Automobile Legal Association for alleged illegal practice of law were heard by the full bench of the Supreme Court today. The Commonwealth, through Assistant Attorney General Maurice M. Goldman, argued that the court had the right to inquire concerning the action of a member of the bar who is engaged in furnishing legal services through an association.

The ALA, which has 35,000 members, furnishes a list of recommended attorneys to the members of the association.

The court took the case under advisement, and will take action at a later date.

Fore River Span To Open 'Quietly'

With none of the martial blare, flapping bunting and resounding sentences by political pundits which marked the formal dedication of the $1,500,000 General Edwards Bridge joining Lynn and Revere last Sunday, the opening Saturday of the new $2,500,000 Fore River Bridge, joining Quincy and Weymouth, presumably will go down in local bridge archives as the quietest recorded hereabouts.

All hands concerned, except the Governor, seem too shy to celebrate.

But before Saturday, if any "pointing with pride" is to be done the parties will have to speed up their schdule. If there is to be no celebration, Quincy or Weymouth, or both, ought to notify the Governor's office, as the Public Works Department, possibly assuming that governors always attended bridge openings, announced today that while the opening at 2 p. m. Saturday was a "local celebration," Governor Curley "might appear" and "might give a short address."

As things stand now the Governor will run the chance of incurring a chorus of protesting automobile horns from motorists to the South Shore who will want to be on their way—should he hold up traffic by oratory.

The office of the Mayor in Quincy said today that it was doing nothing in the way of planning a celebration—even though the new bridge embodies the remarkable feature of "garages" located in the decorative towers, whence sand trucks may pop out to surface icy roadways in the winter months. The Mayor's office added that it had received no invitation to join in a celebration planned by any other community, nor from the Public Works Department.

In the absence of the clerk of the board of selectmen at Weymouth no information was forthcoming from that source today to enlighten the public on any formal program. Reports were limited to the statement that the bridge would open at 2 p. m. Saturday.

Later this afternoon the clerk's office said that William Murphy, of the Governor's secretarial staff, was on his way to Weymouth to discuss the bridge opening but until that conference had been held the clerk's office was not at liberty to announce any program.

Bids were opened last night for the construction of a traffic circle on the Quincy side of the bridge. The circle is to facilitate the movement of traffic by roads which may be constructed in the future. The Department of Public Works is considering one road which will lead traffic from Mattapan Square, Milton to the traffic circle and avoid passing through the congested center in Quincy.

Exchange Trust Directors Sued

Following the filing of a bill in equity to recover $4,000,000 for losses suffered through alleged mismanagement of the Exchange Trust Company in the Supreme Court, Charles H. Innes of Boston, one of the defendants in the suit, announced that he had "never profited in any way" through his connections with the bank.

The bill is filed against the 13 directors of the bank on behalf of the depositors by Joseph A. Scolponeti and Frank L. Simpson for the Commissioner of Banks. The directors are charged with permitting loans to be made to persons and firms known to be insolvent.

Mr. Innes said that he had never known of such transactions.

"The purpose of this bill is, of course, to ascertain who, if anybody, is responsible," he stated.

Boston Today

Rail Workers Vote for Strike

Warning was given today of a strike within the next six days of the 3000 firemen and hostlers of the Boston and Maine Railroad, the Maine Central and the Portland Terminal Company, and the New York, New Haven and Hartford lines. Reason: protest against the one-man-in-the-cab system of operation of the high-speed Diesel-driven "streamline" trains of these carriers.

A vote of 92 per cent of the employees of these railroads, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, polled by secret ballot yesterday, was in favor of a strike. The men voted "in favor of withdrawing from the service" unless there is acceptance of the stand of the union that the new electrics be manned by two men to a cab, as is required on steam locomotives and also on the New York Central and lines in the West which have introduced electric streamline trains.

In announcing the result of the vote, Samuel A. Boone, vice-president of the Brotherhood, said the 92 per cent average was brought up by a tally of not less than 90 per cent for each road. The next step, he said, is to poll the chairmen of the 25 local lodges in the Brotherhood and then obtain the approval of the international president of the union, before formal declaration of a strike date can be made. Ratification by the chairmen will take 72 hours in contacting all locals.

Mr. Boone pointed out that the members of the union, all practical railroad men, realize the danger of operation of the new type of high-speed trains with only one man in the engineer's cab, and by their vote declared themselves unwilling to jeopardize the lives of the traveling public by continuing this form of operation. He declared the attitude of the three New England railroads is not that of western roads using the same type equipment, and that it "placed dollars above lives." He said the name "dead-man's control" (the automatic power shutoff in the event an engineer became unable to operate the train) in itself is an indication of the danger of one-man control.

Second Gaming Indictment Found

The second wholesale indictment in the Government's current drive to clean up a fake lottery racket of huge proportions was issued in federal district court today before Judge Hugh D. McLellan. Besides the 25 men who were named in a recent indictment, two others were included today in the charge of using the mails to defraud. They were Murray Potruch and Murray Tackel, both of New York City.

Henry Sherman of Mattapan and Dr. Joseph Chausse of Montreal, Canada, were named as principals in the indictment issued today. Dr. Chausse is the only member of the group named in the initial indictment who is not either being held in custody or now out on bail. Federal agents are searching the country from here to Texas for the alleged fake lottery promoter.

Pre-Primary Convention Upheld

The Senate today refused to reconsider a bill which would submit to popular vote the question of abolishing the pre-primary conventions.

Senator Donald W. Nicholson, of Wareham, Republican floor leader, urged that the question be tabled so that the pre-primary convention scheduled for next month might give further indication of how the system was working out.

Democrats supported the measure, apparently feeling that preprimaries, started in this state with the 1934 elections, had not proven their value.

Union Plans Walkout For Textile Bill

Leaders Propose Gesture to Speed up Action in U. S. Congress

Passage Is Demanded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 20—Leaders of the United Textile Workers of America here appear to be somewhat in doubt concerning the future of the National Textile Bill because of the adverse Supreme Court decision on the Guffey Coal measure, but they are pushing their plans for an early "pressure strike" in the woolen field nevertheless.

In fact, it seemed today that efforts were being accelerated to call a walk-out of sufficient size to vividly impress Congress with the view that all is not well in textiles and that labor very decidedly wants the Ellenbogen Bill passed this session.

Mass Meeting

Horace A. Riviere, vice-president of the textile workers, left here early today for Maine where he will open the preliminary campaign at three mass meetings. He will address a gathering of mill workers tonight in Brunswick, Maine, and another group in the same town tomorrow morning. Tomorrow night he is scheduled to speak at a mass meeting in Waterville, Maine.

After both meetings, Mr. Riviere intends to confer with leaders of the Maine Textile Council and the officers in charge of the various woolen and worsted locals. These meetings will be attended by George Jabor, organizer, who will direct the campaign in the Pine Tree State, assisted by members of the executive council of the woolen and worsted department of the United Textile Workers of America.

With Mr. Riviere in Maine, where a strong woolen and worsted organization has been built up during the past year as the result of several successful strikes to maintain conditions obtained under the NRA, Thomas F. McMahon, president of the U. T. W. of A., will also swing into Massachusetts on Sunday.

Mr. McMahon, who has been assisting in the preliminary arrangements for the strike being made at the headquarters of the federation here, left for Washington, D. C., immediately after he had been informed of the Supreme Court decision on the Guffey Coal Law.

Although he made no statement before leaving, it was understood that he would confer with Francis J. Gorman, vice-president in charge of the international union's congressional activities, and seek the advice of constitutional authorities on the National Textile bill.

Make No Comment

Leaders of the U. T. W. of A. are making no official comment on the Supreme Court's decision. They have ordered no let-down on their campaign to have the act passed at the present session of Congress, it was said at the New England office of the union here.

However, from the activity at both the New England office and the woolen and worsted federation headquarters, it was plainly seen that the Supreme Court ruling of Monday was causing much concern.

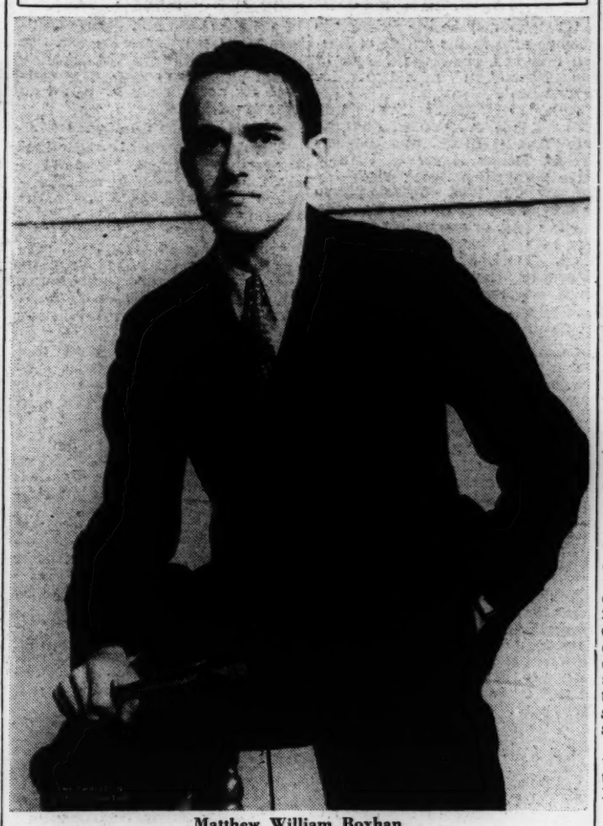
Anthony Valente, secretary-treasurer of the federation, who is the "keyman" in the preliminary program, stopped long enough at his office last night, after visits to southeastern Massachusetts, to say that "everything is going along splendidly. There is no question but that there will be a 100 per cent response to the call when it comes. The workers are convinced more than ever now that they must depend entirely upon their economic strength to obtain the gains they should have had years ago. The Supreme Court has spoken and their decision has clearly indicated the only path to be followed."

Campaign Quarters

It was announced at headquarters that Henry Jennings of Manchester, N. H., had established a campaign headquarters at Lawrence, Mass. This is one of the two major woolen

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Wins Rome Scholarship



Matthew William Boyhan
Youngest Artist to Win Prix de Rome

New Hampshire Pushes Plan For Minimum Wages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., May 20—With its ultimate goal the establishing of minimum wage scales for all of New Hampshire's approximately 50,000 women employed in industry, the State Department of Labor will this summer begin a study of conditions in the shoe trade in which more than 7000 women are working. This is the largest number employed in any one industry in the state, except in hotels.

Minimum wages have already been established for the restaurant and laundry industries and last week the department completed a survey of the hosiery and knit goods trade. A similar study is in progress for beauty shops.

A board of representatives of employees, employers and the public will probably be named some time next month to make up a scale of pay for hosiery and knit goods workers and the board to do the same for beauty shops will be chosen when the study is completed under direction of Mrs. Elisabeth R. Elkins, director of the minimum wage division of the state bureau of labor.

Number Is Growing

At present, according to Mrs. Elkins, more than 600 women are affected by the minimum wage scale for laundries and nearly 2000 by that for restaurants. Another 750 will come under a scale for the hosiery and knit goods industry. Mrs. Elkins said that a board probably would be appointed by John S. B. Davie, labor commissioner, to draw up rates of pay for the clothing and accessories trade which employs approximately 500 women and minors.

The beauty shop industry presents other problems besides wage regulation because of the speed with which it has grown up in New Hampshire in the past few years. The labor department's partial investigation of conditions has revealed some 1000 women employed and Mrs. Elkins asserts there are undoubtedly more.

Must Regulate Training

The State must not only iron out wage difficulties but steps must be taken sooner or later to improve what is described as "great irregularity in training," since now anyone may enter the business without regard to qualifications. Full details of the labor department's investiga-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

Newton Student Is Awarded Rome Art Scholarship

The youngest person ever to have won the Prix de Rome in painting, Matthew William Boyhan of Newton Center, was—with all due respect to the danger of superlatives—probably the happiest youth in Boston today.

Next September, Mr. Boyhan, who carries his 20 years with an engaging earnestness, will leave for Rome to spend two years in study, all expenses paid. This was the first time that young Mr. Boyhan had tried for the famous prize which many veteran artists have failed to win.

Mr. Boyhan is a student at the school of the Museum of Fine Arts where his superior work has won him scholarships for the past two years. As a matter of fact, his artistic career actually began when he was about 12 and a grammar school pupil.

Started at School

"Please don't make this adolescent," he said when asked about these early beginnings. The young winner went to the Newton schools, did wood blocks and illustrations for Newton High School publications and gradually increased his interest in what later was to become his chosen field.

Before and during his time at the museum school, he has studied with Charles H. Woodbury, Walter Huchthausen and Alexandre Iacovleff. He has worked for the most part in oils. To compete for the Prix de Rome, he sent two large drawings, three paintings in tempera, two problems required by the Rome Academy and one large fresco. It is in the field of mural and fresco painting that he is particularly interested and which he will study most carefully while in Rome.

Mrs. A. F. Gibson, manager of the school, said today that young Boyhan had entered the contest entirely upon his own initiative.

"If he had asked our advice, we might not have felt that he was mature enough to try for it," she said. "But he is a lad of fine character, reads a great deal and is very studious. In fact, he is the type of person who will benefit most from such an experience."

Two Other Winners

Mrs. Gibson said that only two other graduates of the school had ever won the prize. It is one of the most prized awards, providing for all traveling expenses, some $1400 for study, as well as $100 for incidentals and extra stipends for special travel and work, if such are necessary.

Mr. Boyhan, who lives with his three sisters in Newton Center, said today that outside of his painting he enjoys reading, swimming and horseback riding. He hasn't much time for movies and added naïvely that "the theater is generally a little bit expensive for me."

Favorites In Field

Mr. Boyhan's favorites in his own field are Mr. Woodbury in modern painting, and Mr. Iacovleff in draughtsmanship. And then, of course, there are the old masters. When in Rome, the Newton youth is going to pay particular attention to Signorelli and, of course, to Raphael, Michael Angelo, Giotto and the other masters of mural painting.

Mr. Boyhan gives chief credit for his good fortune to Mr. Woodbury. It is his ambition on returning from Rome to join the small group of artists and craftsmen who are introducing the art of the fresco to America.

Mr. Boyhan was enthusiastic when asked how he felt at the great opportunity.

"You can't know," he said with his earnest smile.

Salaries of Teachers To Rise Automatically

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARE, Mass., May 20—The School Board has voted to re-establish automatic increments for teachers not yet at the maximum salary, on condition the teachers have made professional improvement in course during the last five years.

GOP Is Urged To Let a Ford Write Platform

Michigan Governor Says Republicans Need Definite Plan

Lists Major Issues

Criticism of New Deal Not Enough, Asserts Fitzgerald

The Republican Party was advised today by one of its leaders, Gov. Frank D. Fitzgerald of Michigan, to drop its campaign of New Deal carping and turn to offering the nation's voters something really constructive. Speaking at the luncheon of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts in Boston today, he urged the appointment of a committee of outstanding Republicans, mentioning Henry Ford as an example—to draw up a platform that would disdain customary paeans anent the country's glorious history and rosate future and really give something the man in the street could understand and vote for. He did not, himself, outline such a platform.

Governor Fitzgerald declared that the current political situation is "one tailored to order for the Republican Party."

Republican Prospects

He likened the average voter to a salesman's good prospect. "The man in the street," said Governor Fitzgerald, "who waits with empty pockets asks for nothing more than an opportunity to earn a living. He is not going to be greatly enthused by partisan oratory. Bitter denunciation of the party in power, in itself, is not enough. That man in the street," the Governor continued, "has so many troubles of his own, that the interests of a party do not deeply concern him, except as they touch his own personal problems.

"He is for the Constitution—all good Americans are. But he believes nothing is more strictly constitutional than a regular pay envelope, and a roof over the heads of his wife and children."

Turning to elucidation of his allusion to condemnation of the Roosevelt Administration, Governor Fitzgerald continued: "It is being said, with some degree of truth, I confess, that Republicans in the main are confining themselves to faultfinding; that they have offered no definite plan to return this nation to a balanced order of living. It is pointed out that nothing like a comprehensive program has been offered by any Republican leader.

Answers Criticism

"Such criticism," asserted the Governor, "does not awe me in the least."

"I am perfectly willing to admit," he said, "that the problems confronting this nation are so numerous, so varied, so complex, that no one man should be expected to grapple successfully with all of them. . . . But the Republican Party can."

At this point Governor Fitzgerald brought up his suggestion of a new type of platform committee.

"The party," he said, "can call upon citizens who are eager and ready to serve in all the specialized branches of endeavor that enter into the national picture; whose knowledge comes from actual experience; who have dealt in actualities, and not with dreams.

The Fords vs. The Tugwells

"Give," he urged, "the Henry Fords of America a chance to serve their country in place of the Doctor Tugwells.

"America," he said, "would welcome the change and profit by it.

"I say that men of this caliber, if called together for a work of national rescue at the Republican convention in Cleveland next month, could chart out a course of action that would win the confidence of those millions of Americans who today are disillusioned, tax ridden and betrayed.

Charges Betrayal

"Betrayed," Governor Fitzgerald emphasized, "because they have been loaded down with an unprecedented burden of debt by an administration which had solemnly promised a 25 per cent reduction in the operating expenses of the Government.

"The program they draft might not be the usual heavy document known as a party platform. It might not be couched in glowing generalities descriptive of glorious history and noble traditions. It might not be greatly concerned with the costly blunderings of the incumbent administration.

"It might," Governor Fitzgerald suggested, "consist of as few as 12 short paragraphs, each one serving as a specific remedy for a specific national ailment. That platform would be looked upon as a chart for the recovery of the nation, worked out by doers, instead of dreamers. It would give to America something sound and substantial upon which to pin its hopes and renew its confidence.

"It would," Governor Fitzgerald assured the Republican women, "put an end to the era of billion dollar bubbles, and take us back to the actualities of security and progress. Hard common sense, born of experience would be dictating our program.

Common Sense vs. Rainbows

"And when you align common sense against rainbow chasing, one need not ask which of these traits the American people will prefer."

Governor Fitzgerald predicted that his native State of Michigan would remain in the Republican side of the column next November.

He explained the process gone through to balance the Michigan budget, deprecating the mystery of the financial methods employed by explaining that it was simply a matter of pulling down expenditures beneath income, and refusing to mortgage future income.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

COLONIAL THEATER—"The Great Ziegfeld," featuring William Powell, Myrna Loy, Luise Rainer and many other stars. Directed by Robert Z. Leonard, produced by Hunt Stromberg. 2:15, 8:15.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Florida Special," starring Jack Oakie and Sally Eilers. Fenway: 2:33, 5:06, 7:39, 10:12. Paramount: 9:05, 11:39 a. m., 2:13, 4:47, 7:20, 9:55. Also "Gentle Julia," with Jane Withers, Tom Brown and Marsha Hunt. Fenway: 1:15, 3:48, 6:20 8:54. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:05, 3:39, 6:13, 8:47. Tomorrow: "Forgotten Faces," starring Herbert Marshall and Gertrude Michael. Also "A Connecticut Yankee," featuring Will Rogers and Myrna Loy.

EXETER—"Captain January," with Shirley Temple, 3:15, 6:25, 9:15. Also "The Widow From Monte Carlo," with Dolores Del Rio and Warren William. 2:15, 5:05, 7:55. Tomorrow: Walter Huston in "Rhodes, the Diamond Master." Also Laurel and Hardy in "The Bohemian Girl."

TREMONT—Paul Muni in "Black Fury." 9, 11:55 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 9:35. Also "The Bishop Misbehaves," featuring Margaret O'Sullavan and Ed. Gwenn. 10:35 a. m., 1:40, 4:50, 8:15.

MODERN—Josephine Hutchinson and Pat O'Brien in "I Married a Doctor." 10:22 a. m., 1:08, 3:59, 6:50, 9:40. Also "Big Brown Eyes," with Cary Grant and Joan Bennett. 9, 11:46 a. m., 2:37, 5:28, 8:19.

BOSTON—"King of the Damned," with Noah Beery, Conrad Veidt and Helen Vinson. 11:24 a. m., 2:03, 4:42, 7:21, 10. Also Wheeler and Woolsey in "Silly Billies." 10:07 a. m., 12:46, 3:21, 6:04, 8:43.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"The Unguarded Hour," with Loretta Young and Franchot Tone. Both theaters: 11:35 a. m., 3:10, 6:45, 10:20. Also Warner Baxter in "Robin Hood of El Dorado." Orpheum: 10. Both theaters, 1:35, 5:10, 8:45.

FINE ARTS—Yanina Jelmoin "Three Women." (Russian dialogue, with English titles.) 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. Beethoven's Symphony #3 in E Flat Major, recorded by the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of New York. Daily at 12:45. Also a Walt Disney cartoon, "Broken Toys."

Tonight at the Pops

Marche Militaire.....Schubert
Overture to "Oberon".....Weber
Two Jazz Studies.....Hill
(First performance in the orchestral version)
Suite from "The Damnation of Faust".....Berlioz
"Pirates Island".....Mabel W. Daniels
Recitative and Air of Azäel, from "L'Enfant Prodigue".....Debussy
Soloist: Elizabeth Beaman, Soprano
Diver'issement.....Ibert
Selection "The Gondoliers".....Sullivan
"Artist's Life," Waltzes.....Strauss
Prelude to "Carmen".....Bizet

UPTOWN—Shirley Temple in "Captain January." 1, 4, 7:10, 10:15. And Al Jolson in "Singing Kid." 2:30, 5:40, 8:45.

METROPOLITAN — "Champagne Charlie," with Paul Cavanagh. 11:34 a. m., 2:06, 4:57, 7:48, 10:39. Stage: Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees.

UNIVERSITY — Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur in "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town." 2:30, 5:55, 9:15. Also "Snowed Under," with George Brent. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

MEMORIAL — Technicolor film, "Dancing Pirate," with Charles Collins, Frank Morgan and Steffi Duna, 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Headlines of 35 Years," "The Collie," "Par Reporter," "Rural Mexico," latest newsreels and other shorts.

COOLIDGE CORNER—Shirley Temple in "Captain January." 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. Also "Don't Get Personal," with Sally Eilers and James Dunn. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05.

Music

PAELTEN PIANOFORTE SCHOOL—Recital by Mary Thorning Pierce, assisted by George Pratt Maxim and an alumni ensemble group. 30 Huntington Avenue. 8.

DORCHESTER WPA CONCERT — Boston Concert Orchestra, Chester Mazon, conductor. Sarah Greenwood School, Harvard and Glenway Streets, 7:30.

Radio Programs
On Page 10

JORDAN HALL—Bicentenary commemoration concert for Giovanni Battista Pergolesi, Italian composer. First performance in America of his "Il Maestro di Musica," with Beatrice Belkin, soprano, and Pompilio Malatesta, basso, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and Guiseppe Barsotti, tenor, of the Chicago Opera Company. Maestro Giovanni Pompeo, conductor. 8:15.

BRIGHTON WPA CONCERT — Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra, Ernst Hoffmann, conductor. Brighton High School, Cambridge and Warren Streets. 8:30.

Other Events

CAMBRIDGE WPA DRAMATICS—"Craig's Wife," presented by the Federal Theater of Massachusetts. Abraham Lincoln School auditorium. 8:15.

MATTAPAN WPA LECTURE—"Crime and Punishment," by Arthur T. Lyman. State Commissioner of Correction, with instrumental trio. Mattapan Branch Library, Blue Hill Avenue and Haselton Street. 8.

SOUTH COVE WPA LECTURE—"What Makes a Home?" by Dr William L. Stidger. Also one-act play, "To Dream Again," by the Outer Roxbury Community Theater, with State Concert Orchestra, Richard Cosby, conductor. Municipal Building, 122 Tyler Street. 8.

SOUTH END WPA LECTURE—"Recreation," by Frank Howard, with the Commonwealth Concert Band, Alfonso D'Avino, conductor. South Armory, Irvington Street. 8:45.

MIKADO—Two performances of the Gilbert and Sullivan operatta by students of the William Barton Rogers Junior High School. Rogers School auditorium, Hyde Park, tonight and tomorrow night. 8.

Tomorrow

CAMBRIDGE WPA LECTURE-TOUR — "Gauguin Exhibit," conducted by Frederick Robinson. Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University. 2.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "Egyptian Crafts" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FIELD—Baseball game. Ladies' Day. Boston Bees vs. Cincinnati Reds. 3.

DORCHESTER WPA DRAMATICS — Boston Civic Marionettes in "Snow Drop and the Seven Dwarfs." Audubon School, Harvard Street. 1:30.

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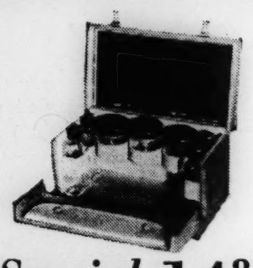
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Curley Crowds G. O. P. Rivals Out of Campaign Limelight

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Whatever may be the reason, the average man in the streets of Boston does not know the names of the Republican candidates for United States Senator.

Although Representative Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., grandson of the late Senator Lodge, and Sinclair Weeks, former Mayor of Newton, have been campaigning vigorously for several months, only one person in many asked by this reporter during the past few day could identify the men as senatorial candidates. Even when told, the persons questioned expressed considerable surprise, particularly when the writer pointed out a third candidate, James F. Cavanaugh of Boston.

They Know Curley

On the other hand, practically everyone was able to identify Governor Curley as the leading candidate for Senator in the Democratic Party.

Explanation of this surprising situation is difficult. Of course, by the time the November election rolls around the candidates in both parties will be well identified, but to date the Republican Senatorial aspirants evidently have failed to make themselves known.

The explanation may lie in faulty publicity. Representative Lodge has made approximately 225 speeches in about the same number of campaign days. Mr Weeks has not campaigned so long but he has made numerous addresses. Evidently each has failed to talk on subjects which make the front page.

Missed Opportunities

For instance, Governor Curley's original plan to force all judges over 70 years of age to pass a mental and physical test provided an excellent opportunity for both these men to make the front pages with ringing protests. However, neither came out with potent statements which would make them well known throughout the State.

One could not imagine Governor Curley neglecting to take advantage of a similar opportunity made available by a Republican Governor with senatorial aspirations. The Governor would make such outspoken protests that his name would be voiced all over Massachusetts.

Republicans Questioned

The defense cannot be made that the persons interrogated were Democrats, interested only in the Democratic candidates. In fact for the most part, they were Republicans, who should know the names of the present senatorial candidates, particularly since, on April 28, delegates to the pre-primary conventions, which will make preliminary senatorial, gubernatorial and other choices, were elected.

A second explanation of the lack of Republican knowledge about senatorial candidates may be that the aspirants to date have directed most of their attention to winning over to their side all possible delegates to the pre-primary conventions.

Real Campaign Nears

The real battle to win the support of the man in the street will not begin until after the pre-primary conventions are over. Then the campaign for the September primaries will get under way, with each candidate making every effort to establish his name as a household word.

Yet that does not alter the point made in the survey that countless voters today do not know the names of the Republican senatorial candidates. This condition has led some observers to contend that none of the G. O. P. aspirants for the United States Senate has a real chance against the Governor.

It is pointed out that the G. O. P. candidates have failed to date to protest effectively against the actions of Governor Curley, that they have obviously failed to employ publicity tactics which would keep them before the public constantly, that they evidently need to become as publicity-wise as the Governor if they are to win.

Edgar M. Mills

Union Plans Walkout For Textile Bill

(Continued from Page 9)

centers of the country, but one of the slowest moving along organization lines.

Mr. Valente said that the special meetings called in a recent letter were attracting greater interest than anticipated. He said that the attendance was the largest ever recorded in many places.

Mr. Valente also said that the enrollment of new members, which is being recorded daily at the headquarters here, shows conclusively that the strike appeal has reached the unorganized and that they are responding in large numbers. "This shows," he said, "just how the workers feel about a strike. They know that unless they act they can hope for little change in their present conditions."

The secretary also said that arrangements are being made for the special session of the executive council within the next four weeks. On the basis of the information that he presents will be made the decision for future action.

Agreement Is Reached In Tube Company Strike

NEW LONDON, Conn., May 20 (AP)—Union employees of the New England Collapsible Tube Co. and the Sheffield Co. voted late yesterday to accept an agreement with the management guaranteeing a minimum wage of $10 for a 40-hour week and ending a strike which began May 4.

New Hampshire Pushes Plan For Minimum Wages

(Continued from Page 9)

tion will be made public when the survey is finished.

As far as New Hampshire has progressed in the field of minimum wage standards—a type of regulation still in its youth in this State—encouraging signs are being met for the future. In the two industries in which scales have been established, Mrs. Elkins reports the majority of employers in accord with wages set. And, she points out, few of them are trying to "chisel" under the minimums.

Close Check Is Kept

The department is continually checking up on cases of reported violations and making adjustments. Fortunately, according to Mrs. Elkins, there are not many.

While the State is working on the problem of minimum wages, efforts are being made to improve wages paid for "home-work," where in some instances women are employed in their homes to do work at far less pay than others are receiving for the same type of employment in factories. Mrs. Elkins does not feel that this exploitation is extensive in New Hampshire, but her department has unearthed cases of out-of-state firms that send in raw material by parcel post, have it made into knitted goods for low pay and then sent back finished.

Ship Steel Pier To Hold 'Preview'

King Neptune, who usually confines his visits to ship crossing the Equator, has been induced to come to Boston Harbor—far north of his usual haunts—that he may board the excursion steamer Steel Pier, on its initial voyage of the season June 3.

Public officials and "news hawks," about 300 strong, constitute the guest list at a "preview" trial trip on the Steel Pier and regular passenger service begins between Boston and Provincetown, June 5.

Special arrangements with Paul Thurlow, manager of the Cape Cod Steamship Company, resulted in obtaining the consent of King Neptune to board the Steel Pier off Minot's Light, bringing his court with him. Candidates to increase his court will be selected from the guests aboard the ship, now claiming the blue ribbon of Massachusetts Bay craft for size and speed.

Pheasant Chases Autos

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONSON, Mass., May 20—The story of the pheasant that ran after automobiles has been in circulation here for several days but it was not generally credited until today when Edward Dunn, superintendent of roads, confirmed it. The pheasant waits beside the road and when an automobile passes gives chase with its feathers all puffed out. Sometimes it will run after pedestrians, appearing quite tame.

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What's Going On In the Arts

Rosamund P. Benson

AT THE Medici Shop, 10 Newbury Street, there are being shown water colors by Rosamund Patrick Benson. A tour in Mexico has provided most of the subjects.

The pictures reveal the earnest effort of a young artist who is striving to attain adequate means of expression in aquarelle. She has spent some time working out depictions of landscapes and city scenes in Mexico with a view to revealing the bright light, the sharp coloring and the decorative character of the atmosphere. Some pictures are more successful than others, those especially which are developed on a simple plan of diagonals, and in which the painter has put on color in simpler, flatter washes. It is apparent at this stage that she is experimenting.

Museum Accessions

One may always expect some surprise in the New Accession room at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The sheer variety of works, the great difference in style and quality in neighboring exhibits, proves something of a challenge, and always furnishes a novel note. Currently there are to be seen a Greek primitive head, a baroque painting, two pictures by contemporaries.

Of the latter two, one is an oil by William Littlefield, a local painter, who for several years has contributed a Parisian note to Boston art exhibitions. Mr. Littlefield has apparently studied the French masters of the Post-Impressionist School (Cézanne was the guiding spirit). His has been an intelligent, probing approach and everything he paints bears the stamp of his serious attitude toward paint. The Boston museum accession is entitled "Stable Yard and Paddock." Mr. Littlefield has developed his pictorial scheme in terms of the dense vegetation of the trees and the linear outline of the buildings. The design shows selectiveness, discernment in choice of material. The colors are chosen to contribute fully to the form and to the atmosphere. The palette is not so varied as one might expect. Somehow painters are imposing limitations upon pigment, as a reaction to the elaborate orchestration of pigment employed by the Impressionists.

The other accession is an interesting satirical portrait in gouache by Charles Hovey Pepper. It is called "Statesman." It represents a speech maker, shaking his fist at his audience with smug conviction. Mr. Pepper imparts no trace of idealism to this statesman, whose features are tight and fierce. This portrait is one of a series he has painted entitled, "Founders and Statesmen."—D. A.

Stage and Music Notes

KATHARINE CORNELL'S production of Shaw's "Saint Joan" is the only remaining spring theatrical attraction for Boston. It opens Monday evening at the Boston Opera House, and will remain one week. The curtain will rise at 8:15 promptly, and no one will be seated during the first scene, which lasts 18 minutes.

The Theater Guild subscribers will have to do without their final play this season, it seems. The value of the subscription balance will probably be either refunded or applied to next year's payment.

Dr. Serge Koussevitzky sails today for France from New York on the Manhattan. He will return late in July to conduct the festival of the Boston Symphony Orchestra at Stockbridge, Aug. 13, 15 and 16.

The Boston orchestra also will give concerts in Symphony Hall, Sept. 16 and 18, and in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, Sept. 17, as part of the celebration of the Harvard Tercentenary. The Harvard and Radcliffe choruses will take part in the last of these concerts. The fifty-sixth season of the orchestra will open Oct. 9.

A new musical show entitled "— but Millions!" by Cole Porter, Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse, will open late in September at the Colonial Theater.

Dauphin

By Vandamm — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Maurice Evans

A Prominent Member of the Company Which Katharine Cornell Will Present Next Week at the Boston Opera House in Shaw's "Saint Joan"

Statistician Wins WPA Contest In Playwriting With 'Morpheus'

Following in the footsteps of Lewis Carroll, the mathematician who wrote "Alice in Wonderland," another worker in figures, Laurence Lahane, a statistician of South Boston, upset the traditional notion that mathematics and art don't mix by winning the playwriting contest sponsored by the local community theaters of the Works Progress Administration, according to an announcement by Clara Wagner, supervisor of the Adult Recreation Drama project. The winning play in the competition, which was open to all comers, was a one-act drama, "Morpheus."

Second place went to John Bayer, member of the South End Community Theater, with a short play of the Irish coast, "The Bundle." Listed first for honorable mention was "Friday the Thirteenth," a three-act comedy by John Sheehan, member of the Brighton-Allston Community Theater. "One Night of Bridge," a short comedy by Sadie Goulston, received second honors.

The winners were selected by the following judges: William C. De Mille, playwright and director of Paramount Studios, and brother of Cecil B. De Mille; Walter Prichard Eaton, drama critic and professor of playwriting at Yale University; Clayton Gilbert, supervisor of the drama department of the New England Conservatory of Music; William Dana Orcutt, Boston author; Ruth Woodbury Sedgwick, editor of Stage; and Leslie A. Sloper, drama critic of The Christian Science Monitor.

Radio Stations Test Patentability Of Soundproof Device

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—Two Boston broadcasting companies have asked the Supreme Court to decide whether a device for separating an organist from his music is a patentable invention.

The Shepard Broadcasting Service, Inc., and the Bay State Broadcasting Corporation, operators of stations WNAC and WAAB, isolated their organists in sound-proof rooms. Since notes from the organ pipes reached these rooms only through radio loudspeakers, the musicians were able to hear exactly the same tones that reached the ears of their radio audience.

The First Circuit Court of Appeals in January held the device infringed a patent owned by the Aeolian-Skinner Organ Company, Inc., and ordered the Massachusetts District Court to determine damages. The radio companies contended the sound-proof studio was a "broad idea" which would not be patented.

Destroyer Clark Put in Commission

The Stars and Stripes hoisted in the rigging, the bugle's piercing call, an order read to a group of erect, uniformed officers—and Uncle Sam today found himself with a new ship on his growing list.

The scene was the Charlestown Navy Yard. The destroyer Clark, built at Fore River Ship Yards, came up to the Navy Yard, for official commissioning. The crew of about 185 men stod at attention, lined up along the deck. Commander Leo H. Thebaud, who is skipper of the new craft, received his orders. The ceremonies were brief and the second destroyer of 1850 tons displacement to be built at Fore River in the present building program, was in commission.

The Clark is named for Rear Admiral Charles E. Clark, commander of the U. S. S. Oregon, which made a historic run to participate in conquest of the Spanish fleet at Santiago Bay during the Spanish-American war.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Aquitania	May 21	Cherbourg	May 28	May 21, 1:00 pm	May 21, 6:30 pm
Champlain	May 23	Plymouth	May 30	May 22, 8:00 pm	May 23, 7:30 pm
Normandie	May 26	Southampton	June 1	May 26, 1:00 pm	May 26, 7:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco	May 26	May 21, 4:00 pm	May 21, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	May 28	May 23, 4:00 pm	May 23, 7:30 pm
Makura	San Francisco	June 3	May 29, 4:00 pm	May 29, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
General Lee	Portland	May 26	May 21, 4:00 pm	May 21, 7:30 pm
President Pierce	San Francisco	May 30	May 25, 4:00 pm	May 25, 7:30 pm

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	**'The Monitor Views the News'**	Top Hatters Orchestra	Bees-Cincinnati game	Recordings and reports
5:15	"Tim Tyler's Luck"	Top Hatters Orchestra	Jack Onslow's baseball school	Recordings and reports
5:30	"The Singing Lady": sketch.	Talk from Addis Ababa	Air Adventures of Jimmy Allen	Recordings and reports
5:45	'Little Orphan Annie': sketch	"Checkerboard": variety	Dick Tracy: detective drama.	Revue: popular recordings
6:00	News; Journal; talk	News; Jack Ingersoll	Yankee News Service	'Buck Rogers in 25th Century'
6:15	"Melody Time": variety	"Terry and Ted": sketch	Spotlight Revue: variety	"Bobby Benson & Sunny Jim"
6:30	News; songs; sports briefs	Recordings; vocalist	Sport reports	Washington Backstage
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Jay Wesley's Sport Review	Renfrew of the Mounted	Sports reports; vocalist
7:00	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	"Fred and Helen Pent"	Yankee News Service
7:15	Talk, "Olympic Prospects"	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Political speaker	Talk, Gov. James M. Curley
7:30	"Lum and Abner": sketch	Studio chorus recital	Kate Smith; Miller's Orch.	"Dixieland Band"
7:45	Political speaker	Musical Moments: recording	**Boake Carter, news comment.**	Detective drama
8:00	Willie and Eugene Howard;	"One Man's Family": drama,	Cavalcade of America: dra-	"Dream Weaver": recording
8:15	Fifi D'Orsay; orchestra	from San Francisco	matic sketch; orchestra	Golf lesson
8:30	**"Lavender and Old Lace":**	Serenade: Wayne King and	George Burns & Gracie Allen;	Harry Rodgers, organist
8:45	**soloists; Haenschen's Orch.**	his orchestra	Milton Watson; Renard's O.r	"Deacon" Moore's Orchestra.
9:00	Helen Traubell, soprano	Town Hall Tonight: Fred	Lily Pons, soprano; mixed	"The Hollisters": sketch
9:15	**Boys' Clubs of America: 30th**	Allen; Portland Hoffs; Play-	chorus; Kostelanetz's Orch.	Hudson-DeLange Orchestra
9:30	**anniversary program; talk**	ers; male quartet; Van	"New Deal and Its Critics,"	Hudson-DeLange Orchestra
9:45	**J. Edgar Hoover**	Steeden's Orchestra	Postmaster General Farley	Yankee News Service
10:00	**Society of Arts and Sciences**	"Your Hit Parade": Ray Sin-	'Gang Busters': G-Men drama	"Husbands and Wives": social
10:15	**annual dinner addresses**	atra's Orchestra; soloists	with Phillips Lord	discussion forum
10:30	**Olympic Heavyweight Boxing**	"Your Hit Parade": Ray Sin-	News dramatizations	Local sport program
10:45	**finals, from Chicago**	atra's Orchestra; soloists	Sport commentator	Local sport program
11:00	Reports; news; Ranny Weeks	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Olympic Boxing Tournament
11:15	and his orchestra	Sport Review; Musical Turns	"Snapshots": sport talk	from Chicago
11:30	Dick Mansfield's Orchestra	Fletcher Henderson's Orch.	Olympic Boxing Bout finals	Olympic Boxing Tournament
11:45	Dick Mansfield's Orchestra	Jesse Crawford, organist	from Chicago	from Chicago

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WNAC (WOR — Mutual), Morning Matinee: Clara La Roche; Virginia Rea; Orville Knapp's Orchestra.
11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Navy Band concert.
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.
2:45 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Westminster Choir of Princeton.
3:00 WNAC, Boston Bees-Cincinnati baseball game.
4:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio Guild drama: Oscar Wilde's "Lady Windemere's Fan."
6:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Air Show: Alexander Gray; Charles Hanson Towne; Mark Warnow's Orchestra.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra; Reed Kennedy, baritone.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Rudy Vallee Hour.
8:00 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "Five Star Final": dramatizations of the news.
8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Address, "People Versus Roosevelt," Arthur N. Curtis.
8:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Little Symphony Orchestra, Philip James, conductor; Paola Autori, soprano soloist.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ—Natinal), "Good Times Society": Negro popular variety program.
9:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; soloist.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Death Valley Days": dramatic sketch of the West.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Captain Henry's Show Boat: soloists; blackface skits; concert orchestra.
9:15 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Melody Treasure Hunt": amateur song-writing contest.
9:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd."
9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Concert Orchestra, H Leopold Spitalny, conductor; Carol Deis, soprano; Terri La Pranconi, tenor.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), Bing Crosby and Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.; Bob Burns; Frank Morgan; Mischa Levitski, pianist; Avalon Boys Quartet.
10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Roy Shields and his orchestra; soloists.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:30	WBZ	990kc
6:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

12:30	W1XK	9.57mc
5:30	W1XAL	11.79mc

Plants in Crystal-Clear Pool Beautify Back-Yard Garden

Just one week ago today experimenting gardeners in the extension service of the Massachusetts State College gave directions for home construction of a back-yard garden pool. Today they tell what to put in the pool besides water.

Their first suggestion, however, is that the pool should be made of water and not of plants. In other words, due consideration should be given to the goldfish and scavengers which live there as well as for the plants which grow. They advise against filling the pool with so many plants that nothing can be seen but lily pads and stems, adding that pools with clear, sparkling water are the most attractive.

Keep Pool Clear

Several methods, they say, have been found to keep a pool clear—first, by covering the bottom with sand; second, by use of scavengers, and third, by use of oxygenating plants. Scavengers include snails, tadpoles, salamanders, frogs, freshwater muscles and the so-called geographic turtles. The list of oxygenating plants reads like a florist's catalogue — anacharis, cabomba, milfoil, hair grass, and the arrowheads—sagittaria sinensis and sagittaria subulata.

When it comes to planting lilies in small pools, the Amherst gardeners suggest that each lily be put into a pot or tub approximately one-foot square and that they be from three to five feet apart. Fill the tub up to within a few inches of the top with good rich soil and plant the lily bulbs in it. Cover the soil with approximately two inches of clean sand. Sink the tub into the water so that the top of the tub is six to eight inches below the surface. If the lilies grow taller than this, the tub can be sunk deeper. Hardy lilies can be planted any time now, they point out, but planting of the so-called tropical lilies should be delayed until June or the 1st of July.

Sloping Sides

A pool with sloping sides has been recommended, allowing a wide variety of plants, because of the fact that many pool plants require only a few inches of water. Giant arrowhead, hardy calla, iris versicolor or blue flag, yellow flag and the flowering rush are all plants which grow best in two or three inches of water, they say.

Both for informal and formal pools, they advise the water hyacinth. Although it propagates rapidly, it is easy to weed out, and incidentally, its roots afford a safe place for goldfish to lay their eggs. At the edge of the pool is the best place for spring and summer flowering forget-me-nots — which like wet feet, but do not like to swim.

If variety in plants is desired, there are always the floating ones. A little duck weed, which appears as a series of green polka dots, may be just the thing. The roots of this plant make excellent goldfish food. Water hyacinths are really floating plants. Others include the water fern, water chestnut and the umbrella palm—the last an addition to any pool.

Women Taught Care of Machines

Father will no longer have any excuse to tinker with mother's balky sewing machine, if the department of agricultural engineering at Massachusetts State College has its way. According to W. H. Tague, instructor in the department, the college advocates letting mother do all the tinkering herself.

With summer just around the corner, Mr. Tague points out, many women are getting out their machines to make light dresses for themselves and playsuits for their youngsters. Previously, if the machine skipped stitches, puckered the goods, ran hard or made too much noise, mother threw up her hands and wondered just what to do. That was when father appeared on the scene with his little screwdriver—for better or worse.

Today presents a different picture, however, says Mr. Tague. All-day schools for cleaning and repairing sewing machines are held by the extension service in any section of the State where there is sufficient demand. Specialists from the college, as well as home demonstration agents, instruct the women how to keep their machines running perfectly.

Mother is urged both to attend and to bring her balky sewing machine. Once there, she will receive correct instruction how to put needles in properly, how to take out shuttles, how to oil the machine properly and how to keep it in good running condition. She is taught how to take her machine apart, clean it, make adjustments, and most important, put it back together again.

These schools have been becoming more popular than ever, Mr. Tague remarked, as evidenced by increased attendance. More and more women are seeking detailed knowledge about their machines, some of which, though at least 75 years old, stitch just as well as when they were new.

Chief handicap of the women attending instructors have discovered, is their seeming fear of machinery and dread of dismantling their machines for fear that it will never run again. But once they lose that fear and find out what each part is for, they become enthusiastic about their new-found ability. Once they find out how to run the machines correctly, they go home happy.

And at home they meet surprised father, who must of necessity go back to tinkering with his first love—the radio.

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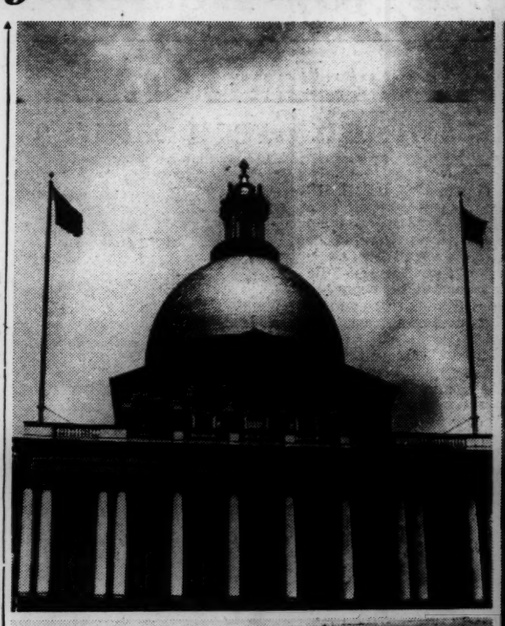
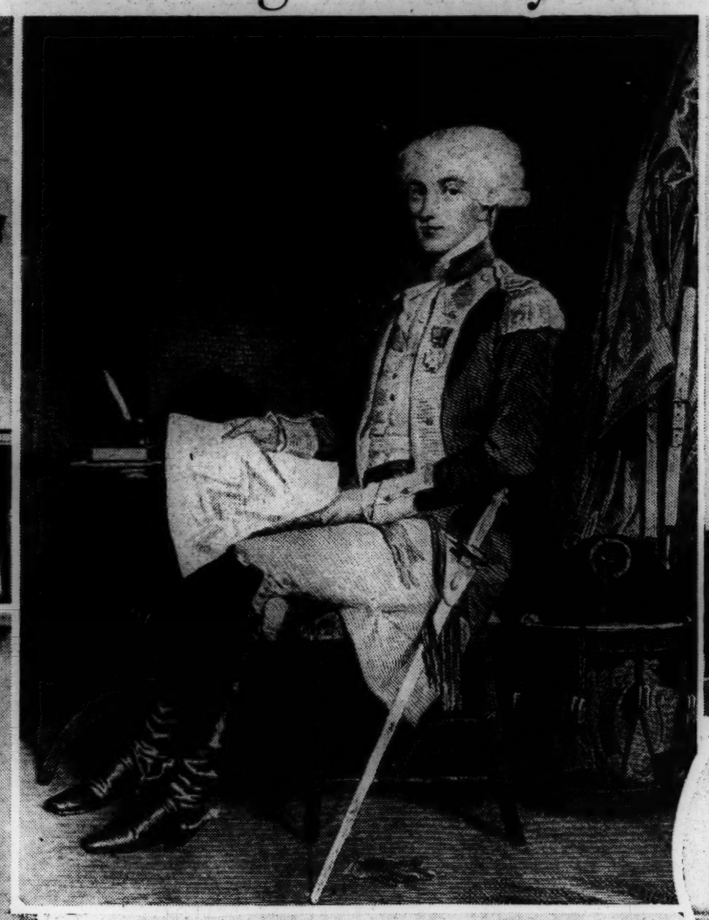
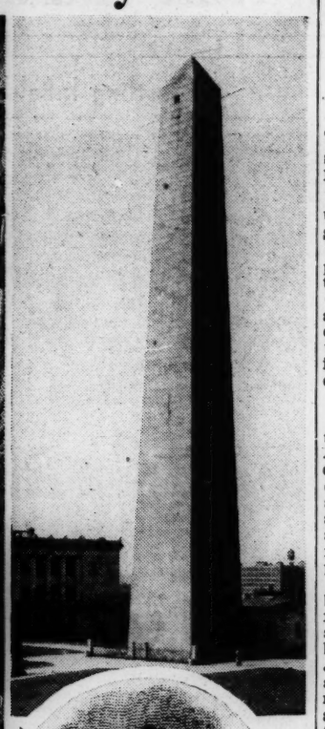
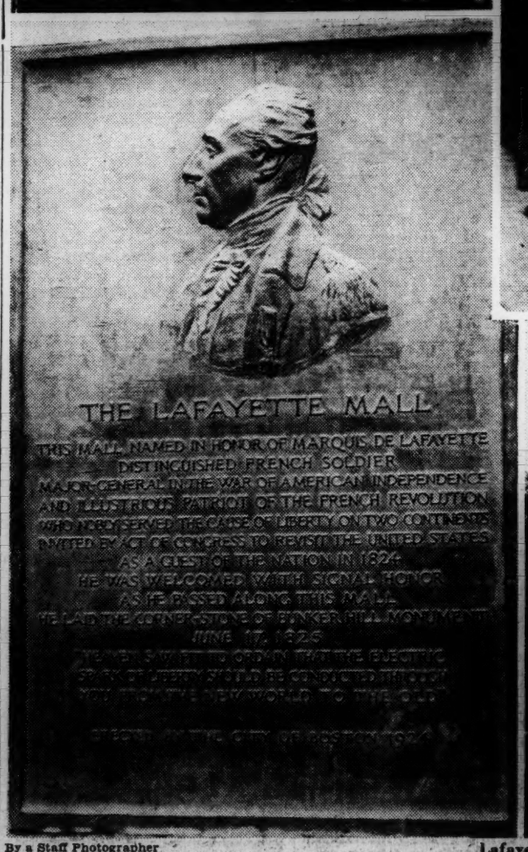
Boston Joins Nation in Honoring Memory of Lafayette

French Marquis who fought for American colonies as aide to Washington made several visits to New England; helped lay cornerstone of Bunker Hill Monument.








THE LAFAYETTE MALL
THIS MALL NAMED IN HONOR OF MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE
DISTINGUISHED FRENCH SOLDIER
MAJOR-GENERAL IN THE WAR OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE
AND ILLUSTRIOUS PATRIOT OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION
WHO NOBLY SERVED THE CAUSE OF LIBERTY ON TWO CONTINENTS
INVITED BY ACT OF CONGRESS TO REVISIT THE UNITED STATES
AS A GUEST OF THE NATION IN 1824
HE WAS WELCOMED WITH SIGNAL HONOR
AS HE PASSED ALONG THIS MALL
HE LAID THE CORNERSTONE OF BUNKER HILL MONUMENT
JUNE 17, 1825

By a Staff Photographer

Lafayette Closely Linked to Early History of Massachusetts

Upper Left—Massachusetts State House. Lower Left—Tablet Marking Lafayette Mall in Boston, Named in Honor of the Marquis. Upper Center—Fafayette During One of His Visits to Boston. Lower Center—Wayside Inn at South Sudbury, Mass. One Room in the Inn Is Known as the Lafayette Room. Upper Right—Bunker Hill Monument. Lower Right—Ribbon Used During One of Lafayette's Visits to Boston

Boston and New England joined the rest of the United States today in observing Lafayette Day with appropriate ceremonies in memory of the French marquis who so nobly aided the cause of the colonies during the Revolution. Because of recent publication of new biographical material, it is doubtful if any anniversary of the General's passing in late years created more general interest than this, the one hundred and second.

The story of the 18-year-old French aristocrat who became so suffused with the issues involved in the colonies' stand for liberty that he left his wife and yet unborn child to become, at his own expense, a partisan is one that never fails to arouse responsive chords in the America he loved and the America that loved him. The added chapters of his close association and friendship with General Washington, and his yeoman service to the colonies in enlisting the aid of Louis XVI form a saga in the early history of the United States.

Marquis Visited Boston

Marquis de Lafayette was not unknown in Boston and New England. He visited here eight times.

The first time was in 1778, a year after he had landed in South Carolina and volunteered his services, as well as those of his own privately equipped troop, to the Continental Congress. General Washington, after witnessing proof of Lafayette's bravery during the winter at Valley Forge, sent the young Frenchman to join General Greene at Newport.

France had entered the struggle. Admiral d'Estaing had taken his ships from Newport to Boston to have them repaired. General Greene and General Washington wished to persuade the French Admiral to hasten his return to have French troops to join the land forces at Newport and Providence. Lafayette made the long horseback journey from Newport to Boston (70 miles) during the night of Friday, Aug. 28, 1778 in seven hours, very remarkable time.

Army in Retreat

There was good reason for his haste. The situation of the armies in Rhode Island was desperate. He explained their plight to Admiral d'Estaing on Saturday and on Sunday morning received promises of help. Sunday afternoon, Aug. 30, he again mounted a horse and arrived at Tiverton, R. I., six and one half hours later to find the American army in retreat. Without pausing for breath, so to speak, Lafayette plunged into the fray, assuming command of the rear guard.

Writing to Congress, General Sullivan said: "The Marquis de Lafayette arrived about eleven in the evening from Boston, where he had been at the request of the general officers, to solicit the speedy return of the fleet. He was sensibly mortified that he was out of action; and, that he might not be out of the way in case of action, he had ridden hence to Boston in seven hours, and returned in six and a half—the distance nearly 70 miles. He returned in time enough to bring off the pickets and other parties which covered the retreat of the army, which he did in excellent order; not a man was left behind, nor the smallest article lost."

Praised by Congress

Congress, after reading this report of General Sullivan, and similar commendary communications from Admiral d'Estaing, adopted a resolution in high praise of Lafayette's service.

It was in reply to this resolution that Lafayette, in September, wrote the Congress a letter containing the sentence which has come better than any other to symbolize his intense patriotism for America.

"The moment," he wrote, "I heard of America I loved her; the moment I knew she was fighting for freedom I burnt with a desire of bleeding for her; and the moment I shall be able to serve her, at any time, or in any part of the world, will be the happiest of my life."

Governor Curley in his proclamation of Lafayette Day quoted this sentiment.

Lafayette's last visit to Boston came in 1825 when he officiated at the laying of the corner stone for the Bunker Hill Monument. The marquis arrived two days ahead of the scheduled ceremonies and on Thursday, June 16, he was received at the State House.

Colorful Picture

Miss Quincy's diary gives a colorful picture of the ceremony. "In the morning," she writes, "I went with one of my sisters and some of our friends to the State House and saw the reception of Lafayette by the convention of the Legislature in the Hall of the House of Representatives, which was thronged with spectators. It was interesting to me to hear Lafayette speak in public in reply to the Governor's address. Considering his age and his foreign accent he spoke very well and could be distinctly heard. His reply, from which I shall give the following extract, was marked by his accustomed readiness and characteristic sentiments."

She then reports Lafayette as saying, "In my long and happy series of visits through the several parts of the Union, Bunker Hill has ever been my Polar Star; and I now rejoice to be arrived in time to join in the grand half-century jubilee, with my companions in arms, as being together the representatives of the early and unshaken devotion of our revolutionary army. . . ."

Aided at Ceremony

The next day, June 17, Lafayette, as a Mason, participated in the laying of the corner stone. Records of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts describe the event thus:

". . . The Procession then moved to Charlestown and having arrived at the Square on which it was intended to erect the monument, the whole was enclosed by the troops. Near the place intended for the Corner Stone was erected by the fraternity a lofty triumphal arch on which was inscribed the following: 'The Arts pay homage to valor.' Through this arch the whole body of Masons passed and took up a position on the right of the square, the Grand Lodge in front. The president of the Bunker Hill Monument Association then requested the Grand Master to proceed and lay the Corner Stone. The Grand Master, accompanied by the Deputy Grand Treasurer and Secretaries, Grand Chaplain and Past Grand Masters, and attended by the Grand Marshal, advanced to the place intended, where the President of the Association and R. W. Bro. Lafayette met them. The Grand Marshal by direction of the Grand Master, commanded silence to be observed during the ceremonies. The working tools were presented to the Grand Master who applied them to the stone and passed them to R. W. Bro. Lafayette and the President of the Association who severally applied them and then the Grand Master declared it to be 'well formed true and trusty.'"

Soon afterward, Lafayette journeyed to New York and sailed for Havre on the American Frigate Brandywine.

Springfield Gets Grant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass, May 20—Plans for alterations and additions to the Buckingham and Forest Park Junior High Schools received impetus today when, according to information from Washington, announcement was made of a Public Works grant of $54,125 to this city. The project under which the schools are listed will cost $335,000 when completed, of which amount the Federal Government will contribute approximately $100,000.

Apple-Blossom Time Beckons Visitors to Nashoba Region

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTFORD, Mass., May 20 — Apple-blossom time in Nashoba, with a special fete atop Tadmuck Hill, again beckoned the motorists of New England over the week end.

It was a picturesque spectacle in a district that grows millions of good apples. The success of the pioneer festival of a year ago, undertaken by the town of Westford alone, proved that the motoring public is keenly responsive to the beauty of the Nashoba fruit belt. The festival is expected to be a regional fixture, with other towns playing host in the apple-blossom weeks of future years.

Other Blossom Fetes

Virginia has it Shenandoah Valley fete of the apple blooms, lasting a week and drawing visitors from the entire Atlantic seaboard. Benton Harbor, Mich., does a similar thing each spring. Among the 38 Nashoba towns there has been discussion for many years of the possibility of staging a mid-May festival.

In 1935 a few Westford folk resolved to invite the world to their hilltop in the week of its maximum white-and-pinkness. Their modest apple-blossom pageant drew an unexpectedly great crowd. Ten thousand cars brought probably as many as 40,000 visitors to Tadmuck Hill, the eminence on which the village of Westford sits.

The status and probable future of the Nashoba apple orchards have lately been summed up at a Nashoba gathering by John Chandler, a large grower at Sterling and a former president of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association.

A Grower's View

As a result of many years' experience, Mr. Chandler expresses himself as entirely "sold" on the climatic and other physical conditions of the Nashoba region. Insect pests do not have to be sprayed against as frequently as in the middle states and west, this being a factor in keeping costs down. Labor, on the other hand, is more costly in New England than in Virginia and Pennsylvania.

The advantages to the Nashoba growers of nearness to the metropolitan centers, New York and Boston, Mr. Chandler stresses, though he has warned his fellow orchardists that some of the near-by markets, as in the Merrimack Valley cities, may gradually become less and less important. As an offset to their diminishing population, nevertheless, he believes it possible to increase the consumption of apples in the communities adjacent to the towns in which they are grown.

Seven Bushels Per Capita

"My own family's use of apples illustrates what I mean," says Mr. Chandler. "Without denying ourselves the enjoyment of oranges and grapefruit we consume from our own orchards an average of seven bushels of apples per year per person. If by advertising and other means we could induce people in the New England cities within a radius of 50 miles from Boston to eat that many apples we should never have a problem of unsold apples."

The rivalry of the apple orchards of other sections, which can be noted at almost any fruit stand, would not normally be regarded as very serious in Nashoba, says Mr. Chandler, but for two factors which encourage growers of the middle and central states to dump their surpluses in New England, often at ruinously low prices.

One of these factors is federal interference, Mr. Chandler charges. This consists in well-meant but blundering efforts of the Government to save apple growers who ought not to be in the business at all, Mr. Chandler said. Through injudicious governmental aid many economic misfits are enabled to keep going until, in some season, nature gives a bumper apple crop, Mr. Chandler explained. The price of apples drops as the subsidized ones rush their fruit to the market for whatever they can get for it, he declared.

The other reason for dumping of apples from the Middle States into New England markets is the falling off of apple exports, he declared. Nashoba itself has lost its share of extensive shipments out of Boston to Liverpool, and suffers in a still greater degree because the large exportation of a few years ago out of the Chesapeake Bay ports has nearly ceased. The Southern growers now send a big surplus of the apples no longer demanded for export to Boston where they compete with the Nashoba fruit.

Seamen Prevent Sailing of Tanker

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 20 (AP)—Insurgent seamen who have been attempting to prevent sailing of ships from this port during the past two weeks, yesterday succeeded in inducing nearly a score of the crew of the tanker Swift Arrow not to sign articles for a cruise to Port Arthur, Texas.

The tanker, which had been in port since Sunday, was towed into the lower harbor, to await the arrival of a new crew, reported being brought here from another port.

Hopes for Quoddy Placed in Hands Of Senate Group

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—The Administration's move for congressional authorization for the Passamaquoddy power project and the Florida ship canal was taken under consideration today by the Senate Commerce Committee.

Gov. Louis J. Brann of Maine planned to appear in support of the resolution. Senator Copeland (D-NY), committee chairman, said although Governor Brann and any other witnesses wishing to speak would be heard, the meeting was intended primarily as a committee discussion.

Amendment Taken Up

In addition to the resolution introduced by Senator Robinson (D-Ark., majority leader, which would establish boards to study the projects and authorize their continuance if their findings were favorable, the committee considered an amendment which would delay any further allocation of funds for either project until next year.

The amendment was introduced by Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich), foe of the two projects. The Robinson resolution would require the boards to report to the President by June 20, but the Vandenberg amendment would require that their reports be submitted to Congress and would strike out the clause authorizing the President to allocate funds to continue construction.

Committee Members

Senators Vandenberg, White (R-Maine), and Fletcher (D-Fla.), the two latter supporters of the Passamaquoddy and the canal projects, respectively, are members of the committee.

Senator Copeland would not discuss the possibility of a favorable report on the Vandenberg amendment. He expressed doubt that a report would be decided on at today's meeting, saying the committee has never before considered the Passamaquoddy project. The Florida ship canal has been discussed at length in the committee.

Moves to Restrict

Although the Robinson resolution provided that members of the two proposed boards to consider the projects be qualified engineers, two moves have been made to restrict their qualifications further.

The Vandenberg amendment would require that at least two be business men. A group from southern Florida has asked Senator Robinson to permit naming members of the water conservation board.

A total of $7,000,000 already has been allocated for the Passamaquoddy project, and $5,400,000 for the ship canal. War Department engineers expect allocated funds to be exhausted about July 1.

Failure to Build Fishways in Dams Held Law Violation

WORCESTER, Mass., May 20 (AP)—Migratory fish may have had their "public rights" invaded during the last 25 years through man's failure to construct "fishways" in dams blocking routes to the spawning grounds.

The opinion was advanced by C. Bertrand Coburn, chairman of the fish committee of the Worcester County Fish and Game Association, after the association had been instrumental in obtaining state funds for a fishway through the Quinapoxet River horseshoe dam. The dam was built about 35 years ago.

Coburn based his opinion, he said, on a Massachusetts Supreme Court decision requiring opening of a fishway through a Neponset river dam.

"The court held," Coburn said, that "the public right to migratory fish" had not been lost despite long existence of the Neponset dam without a fishway.

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Marian Miley Eliminated—Tony Cuccinello Is Sparkplug of Boston Bee Infield

Bees Feature Cuccinello In Starring Role

By Edwin Rumill

Tony Cuccinello, a descendant of the ancient Romans and regular second baseman of the Bees, is having a great season—probably his greatest since joining the fast company of the National League.

When the Bees secured Cuccinello from the Brooklyn Dodgers last December in a deal which also involved five other players, they filled a hole in their infield that had existed since the passing of Rabbit Maranville from active playing ranks. Cuccinello is a vast improvement over anyone who played second base for the Boston club last season. He has strengthened the right side of Bill McKechnie's infield.

And Cuccinello hasn't confined his efforts entirely to the field, for his hitting has kept the Bees within hailing distance of the first division. While the slugging Wally Berger was warming the bench with a minor mishap and a batting slump, Tony carried the clean-up load in McKechnie's batting order. He came to the rescue when his manager needed him the most.

Tony Hitting .333

In 111 trips to the plate this season, Cuccinello has unofficially totaled 37 base hits for an average of .333. He has batted in 21 runs and leads the club in this respect. Yesterday, as the Bees beat the Cubs for the first time this year, 6 to 5, the chunky Italian connected with three smashing singles and drove in half of his team's runs. In the field he accepted nine chances without a slip, which is remarkable considering the poor condition of the infield through most of the game, due to a heavy rain that interrupted play in the early innings.

In the recent 7-to-5 victory over the Cardinals, Cuccinello contributed three hits and accounted for three runs. When the Bees defeated the Pirates, 4 to 3, in 10 innings, Tony also played a leading role. He and Bill Urbanski form the outstanding double play combination in the National League, a fact that was proven when league averages were last released.

Back in 1930 when the stocky second sacker came up with the Cincinnati Reds, he was a consistent hitter. That season and the following one he was a member of the .300 circle, but during the next four years as a Brooklyn Dodger he slumped. Boston's baked beans and brown bread apparently agree with Tony, however, judging by the raise in his stick average since joining the McKechnie clan.

Smooth-Working Infield

The Bees' infield has functioned so smoothly that McKechnie hesitates to insert Mickey Haslin, who admittedly is a better hitter than Joe Coscarart, the team's regular third baseman at the moment. Incidentally, the Boston pilot is attempting to change Haslin's style of throwing. Mickey takes too much time getting the ball away.

Have you noticed how many singles the Bees have been adding to their base hit total? In the past two games, the locals made 23 hits against Chicago pitching and only three of these safeties went for extra bases. Yesterday, the Bees spotted the Cubs four runs in the first of the third inning and then pecked at the offerings of Lon Warneke and Clay Bryant until they were two runs ahead by the end of the fourth.

* * *

The Bees conclude their home stay tomorrow by playing a single game with Cincinnati. It will be Ladies' Day, all ladies gaining free admission to the grandstand upon payment of the 10-cent Government tax. The game starts at 3 o'clock. Friday is an open date. The Red Sox return to Fenway Park on Saturday.

Speaking of the Red Sox, they gave a good exhibition of grasping opportunities yesterday when they defeated the White Sox, 4 to 2, although held to four hits. Sloppy Chicago fielding helped. The Red Sox have won six straight from the White Sox.

Hustling Infield of the Bees

By a Staff Photographer

Buck Jordan, Tony Cuccinello, Bill Urbanski and Joe Coscarart

One of the Important Factors in the Surprise Play of the Bees to Date Is the Smooth Functioning of This Infield, Which Has Hit the Ball Hard at the Plate and Also Formed a Strong Defensive Unit

Four Are Named For American Davis Cup Team

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, May 20—J. Donald Budge and C. Gene Mako were definitely selected as the leading hopes of the United States in the final round match of the American zone of the 1936 Davis Cup against Australia, at the Germantown Cricket Club, beginning May 30, when the selection committee of the U. S. L. T. A., in accordance with the regulations, announced that the young Californians, with Wilmer L. Allison Jr., and Bryan M. Grant Jr., were the four to compete againts the visitors, at their meeting yesterday evening. This eliminated John W. Van Ryn, for the first time in many seasons, as a doubles possibility, and pointed to Mako and Budge as the doubles team at least, with Budge also a prominent selection for one of the two singles places as well.

The only question still to be settled concerns the selection of the two singles players, and this will not be determined until the final announcement on the day before the tie, whether Grant or Allison or possibly both will get the assignment. But the general tone of the officials present at the meeting made the assignment of Budge to all three matches extremely probable, with Grant, on his recent performances, a slight favorite to fill the other place, as Allison is notoriously a slow developer, and has not yet reached the form that gave him the championship last September, while it was generally agreed that Budge was already better than at any time last season.

The committee finally to settle the question, composed of Walter L. Pate, nonplaying captain; Holcombe Ward, chairman of the Davis Cup selection committee, and Joseph W. Wear, representing the Germantown Cricket Club, were all present at the meeting, and took an active part in its decision, but stated that they were not yet ready to settle the question of the singles selections, or even to announce the doubles team, though they strongly indicated that this was settled.

The final announcement will be made at the Racquet Club of Philadelphia on May 29 at 1 o'clock, 24 hours before the first match.

Japan in Canadian Tennis

VANCOUVER, May 20 (Canadian Press)—Japan's Davis Cup players, who decided to pass up competition in that event this year, will enter the Canadian lawn tennis championships to be held here Aug. 3-8. A team of four British players also may appear.

Sporting Around The Hub

National Event Dropped

OUR fair city of Boston certainly has let tennis and Eddie Weisberg, president of the Franklin Field Tennis Club, down and out. The energetic Mr. Weisberg has sponsored public tennis for years, and then climaxed his hopes by securing the national public parks championship for Boston. Now it appears that facilities here are inadequate, funds are too slim to improve those conditions, and John A. Lane, director of athletics, Boston Park Department, is forced to request Joseph W. Thurston, chairman of the United States public parks tourney, to take the play elsewhere.

Staff Photo

William P. Long

With the magnificent system of playground sports sponsored by the Boston Park Department, under the leadership of Commissioner William P. Long and actively directed by Bill Mullin, it seems rather hollow to see this public tennis tourney go out. All sports competition aims toward champions or championships, and here was a chance to promote a national affair. Franklin Field courts are not adequate to take care of the magnitude of a national tournament and the Harvard courts also fail to provide the needs. And the city has provided for an expenditure of only about $100 to conduct the tournament.

Under the guise of tennis promotion and legitimate national publicity for Boston, more shoulders should have joined those of Eddie Weisberg to realize on this tournament and the city should have exhausted every means to have made this 1936 public parks tennis championship the best in history.

Here and There

Play in the Massachusetts women's state tennis tourney at The Country Club, Brookline, is progressing according to schedule and, unless weather interferes, the finals in the singles, doubles and mixed doubles will be played Friday . . . Yesterday, Virginia Rice Johnson, second seeded player, led the way into the semifinals with an easy 6—1, 6—0 victory over Ottilie M. Gaertner . . . Kay Winthrop, defending champion, won her way into the quarterfinals with a 6—1, 6—2 victory over Elena L. Ciccone . . . Mrs. Reginald Smithwick, an unseeded player, scored the first upset among the ranking stars, when she defeated Mrs. Roger Griswold, 7—5, 8—6 . . . The second-round match between Marion Sleeper and Mrs. Frances G. Shaw lasted 2½ hours . . . Miss Sleeper finally won the soft-ball affair, 6—3, 1—6, 8—6 . . . Play got under way in the doubles yesterday . . . Mixed doubles competition opens this afternoon . . . Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Cambridge is now on the high seas, heading for England and the Wightman Cup matches . . . She sailed in the S. S. Manhattan along with Carolin A. Babcock and Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn.

* * *

Walter Hagen and Gene Sarazen will play an exhibition golf match at Oak Hill in Fitchburg Sunday . . . Oak Hill will also be the scene of the Massachusetts open next week . . . Brae Burn golfers continue to set the pace in the Boston Four-Ball League . . . They defeated Commonwealth, 10½ to 4½ at Brae Burn . . . Second-place Wollaston won an 8-to-7 victory over Winchester at Winchester . . . The Country Club beat Oakley at Oakley, 11½ to 3½ . . . Charles River downed Weston at Weston, 8 to 7, and Wellesley beat Woodland, 8½ to 6½ at Wellesley.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	18	9	.667
New York	18	10	.643
Pittsburgh	14	13	.519
Chicago	14	14	.500
Cincinnati	14	16	.467
Boston	13	15	.464
Philadelphia	12	19	.387
Brooklyn	11	18	.379

Results May 19

Boston 6, Chicago 5.
Other games postponed.

College Track Results

Haverford 77, Lafayette 49.
Maryland 90½, Catholic 35½.
St. John's 75½, Brooklyn 67, L. I. U. ½.

Five Contenders Bidding For Olympic Team Berths

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 20—At least five of the contenders in the fiftieth New England Intercollegiate track and field championships on Brown Field Friday and Saturday of this week will be likely prospects for places on the United States Olympic team that will compete in Berlin this summer.

Phil Good of Bowdoin in the hurdles, Cliff Veysey of Colby in the 10,000 meter run, Anton Kishon of Bates in the discus and Bill Rowe and Irving Folwartshny of Rhode Island State College have competitive marks that indicate they will be in the run for Olympic team berths.

All but the two Rhode Islanders are New England champions who are favored to defend their titles in this year's meet. Good won both hurdles last year, Veysey is the two-mile champion, and Rowe and Folwartshny did not compete in the meet a year ago. Rowe was injured on the eve of last year's title meet when he was hit by a discus in a Rhode Island freshman-Cranston High School dual meet in which he was officiating. Folwartshny was a freshman last year, so was not eligible for varsity competition.

Bell and Johnson

Bell of Maine and Stanley Johnson of M. I. T. are two other contenders who hope to make the Olympic team. Bell has thrown the javelin 197ft. 2¼in. for the best mark in New England, and he did that while dividing his time between baseball and track. Stanley Johnson, star broad jumper, hopes to move over to the hop-step-and-jump for a place on the team following the close of the college season.

Five men have broken two minutes in the 880, including Capt. Dick Pearce of Brown, 1:58 1-5; O'Connell of Holy Cross, 1:59; Starr of Tufts, 1:59 4-5; McKee of B. C., 159 2-5 for 880 and 1:59.1 for 800 meters, and Morrill of Rhode Island, 1:59.4 and a close second to MacFayden of Middlebury in 1:56 4-5 in the eastern intercollegiates last Saturday. McKee of B. C. defeated O'Connell and Capt. Murphy, both of Holy Cross, in two flat in the dual meet Saturday. Quinn of New Hampshire, Porter of Bowdoin, Dattola of Springfield and Sabi of M. I. T. are other half-milers with good marks.

Veysey All By Himself

Veysey of Colby with 4:20 4-5 for the mile is all by himself in that event, but he probably won't appear in the feature. Hines of B. C. and Starr of Tufts won third and fourth a year ago. Carroll O'Connor of Holy Cross has a mark of 4:26.6, McKee of B. C., 4:31.8, Starr of Tufts, 5:34, Dattola of Springfield, 4:33.8; Guerke of M. I. T., 4:31.4. Porter, Bond and Shute of Bowdoin all tied for first place in a slow mile in the Maine intercollegiates. Cooper of M. I. T. has been a consistent winner in relatively slow time.

The two-mile finds Veysey with 9:49 2-5 out ahead, followed by Delear of B. C., 9:55.2; Hunnewell of Maine, 9:56; Molloy of Holy Cross, 9:56.1; Guerke of M. I. T., 9:00.5 for 3000 meters, and Eckhart of Rhode Island, 10:03.4. Veysey, Hunnewell and Porter of Bowdoin ran 1-2-3 in the event a year ago. Starr and E. Pare of Tufts ran second and third behind Veysey as he made the best time of the circuit, 4:20 4-5, at Worcester Saturday.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Terry, Giants ..	19	54	10	25	.463
Sullivan, Ind'ns	18	55	7	23	.418
Medwick, Cards	27	116	17	48	.414
Di Maggio, Yan's	14	64	13	25	.391
Brubaker, Pir's	17	65	10	25	.385
Gehrig, Yan's	31	114	40	43	.377

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Baseball at the Olympic Games

THERE is going to be an exhibition baseball game at this year's Olympic Games in Berlin and the American Olympic Baseball Committee, which has full charge of the team that will represent Uncle Sam, is working hard to see that the national game of the United States is well represented. Organizing this branch of the American team is no small task, and as it is necessary for the baseball players and their loyal supporters to finance the entire trip, the work of the committee is all the more arduous. It is, therefore, to be hoped that they will be given every possible assistance by those who are interested in seeing the United States represented by its very best baseball players. The opposing team at the Olympic Games will come from Tunis, North Africa, and the contest will be played Aug. 12.

Brown Bros.

Leslie Mann

Game Is Popular in Tunis

In the appeal which the American Olympic Baseball Committee has sent out from its headquarters in Florida is the interesting information that the American national game is getting to be very popular in Tunis. It states that there are no less than 135 baseball teams in this French protectorate in North Africa. They are all under the direction of Dr. Kelly, an American, and he will select the players who are to represent France at Berlin. While this will be the only baseball contest in the Olympic Games, the French Baseball Federation is arranging a schedule of games to be played by the Americans in Belgium, Holland, England and Paris. And, as sports lovers of these countries will be judging the merits of the sport from those games, it is especially desirous that the American team be made up of the best obtainable players.

Entries Must Be Sent by June 10

In order to obtain a trial for the team, each applicant must send an entry blank to Leslie S. Mann, secretary-treasurer of the Olympic Committee, who is located in Miami, Fla. It is necessary that $60 accompany the blank, and that it be received by June 10. In addition to this, the the applicant will have to pay his expenses during the two weeks he is trying out for the team. When he is selected there will be no further expense for him, as the A. B. O. C. will assume all of the rest of the costs, which will amount to about $500 per player. While it must be admitted that the cost connected with the tryout will be more than some can afford to assume, the committee believes that it is the only way in which a representative team can be selected. The tryouts will be at Baltimore, Md., July 1 to 12, and the players will sail on the S. S. Manhattan July 15 with the other Olympic athletes.

Leslie Mann in Charge of Trip

Leslie Mann, who was a member of the Boston National League Baseball Club the year it won the World Series in 1914, is to have entire charge of the trip, and no one could be found better qualified to handle this work. An experienced baseball player himself, he was the organizer of the Amateur Baseball Congress of America, an organization which has done much to advance the interests of amateur baseball in America. Incidentally, this is the only baseball organization in the United States which has any affiliation with the Olympic Games. It is expected that, in addition to giving an exhibition of baseball at the games, 12 nations will have representatives at Berlin who will discuss the formation of a World's Baseball Congress, with a view to furthering the sport before the Olympic Games of 1940 take place. If baseball is to receive greater recognition throughout the world, it must come from this effort on the part of the American Olympic Baseball Committee.

Eyes of Track Fans Focus On Milt Green Saturday

By a Staff Photographer

Milt Green

Milton G. Green, Harvard's track and field captain, will have the eyes of the track and field world upon him Saturday when he attempts for a second successive year to win three first places in the Harvard-Yale dual meet which will be contested at the Harvard Stadium in connection with the freshman track and field dual meet.

The first Harvard-Yale meet was conducted in 1891 and until the appearance in competition of Edwin E. Calvin '35 as a sophomore in 1933 no athlete ever accomplished a triple. In that year Calvin won both dashes and the broad jump at New Haven. A year ago Milton Green again at New Haven won the high hurdles in 15.1s., the low hurdles in 24s. and the broad jump with a leap of 24ft. ¾in. to become a second man in Harvard-Yale history to accomplish the feat. Bayes Norton, Yale's great sprinter and broad jumper, almost succeeded in doing the same thing in 1925 when he won the 100 and 220-yard dashes but just failed to take the broad jump, his teammate L. P. Weinicke nosing him out for first place.

Green, a resident of Newton Center who prepared for college at Brookline High School, Newton High School and Exeter, has made 12 starts in intercollegiate competition this year and has drawn 11 firsts and 1 second, winning a total of 57 points out of a possible 58. He won three firsts in the quadrangular meet among Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth and Cornell indoors at the Boston Garden in February. He won three firsts at the heptagonal meet at the Stadium, three firsts in the Dartmouth dual meet at Hanover on Saturday, anchored the Harvard shuttle relay to a new Penn relay carnival record in April, won the I. C. A. A. A. A. 50-meters high hurdle indoor championship and was second in the broad jump when he did 23ft. 4⅝in. to take second place, five-eighths of an inch behind Stanley Johnson of M. I. T.

In two years of competition he has scored 23 first places, four seconds, two thirds, one fourth, one fifth, was disqualified because he knocked down too many hurdles after he had won the high hurdle race for Harvard-Yale against Oxford-Cambridge in England last summer and has been unplaced but twice then in the I. C. A. A. A. A. outdoor games a year ago when he was hampered by a leg injury sustained three weeks previous when he fell leading in the low hurdles in the first heptagonal games at Princeton.

The Harvard captain is counted upon to lead his team to a victory over Yale in their forty-third dual meet Saturday. Without his 15 points Harvard could not hope to defeat a Yale team which showed surprising strength defeating Princeton 67 2-3 to 67 1-3 at New Haven on Saturday and which has strength in the same events where Harvard is strong. Whereas Harvard decisively outscored Yale in the heptagonal meet, in this there will not be the same premium on first places and Yale in the last two weeks has finally seen its sprinters round into such form that they might very well gather a victory for Yale to mark Harvard's first defeat in dual competition since 1933.

American Polo Team Wins, 20—4, in London

LONDON, May 20 (AP)—Led by sharpshooting Eric Pedley, America's international polo squad crushed the Hurlingham Club, 20 to 4, today in a practice match for the forthcoming international cup matches with Great Britain. Pedley scored 12 goals for the victorious Americans.

Making their competitive debut in London, the Americans set up what was believed to be an all-time scoring record for high-goal polo here. A crowd of 2500 cheered the spectacular play of the invaders, especially Pedley and Winston Guest.

Guest, hitting sharply and with great length, fed pass after pass to Pedley who always was in the right spot. Together they worked with clock-work precision which left English sportsmen, who were hoping to recapture the international trophy next month, in dismay.

Pedley's deadly mallet-work recalled the fact that he holds the scoring record for international polo, scoring nine goals for the United States in the second game of the 1930 international series.

The Americans lined up today with Pedley, Mike Phipps, Stewart Iglehart and Guest riding in that order. Hurlingham was represented by Phil Ashton, Elbridge T. Gerry, Bobby Strawbridge and Robert Ashton. America led, 9-1, at half time, with Pedley scoring six goals.

Jontos to Coach

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 20 (AP)—Edward S. Jontos, of Bridgeport, Conn., co-captain of the Syracuse University's 1935 football team, was appointed a member of the Syracuse football coaching staff today. Jontos is a senior and will graduate this June. He will become one of Head Coach "Vic" Hanson's assistants, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Assistant Coach "Bo" Rowland. Rowland joined the Cornell University coaching staff. Jontos was a regular guard for three seasons and was rated among the best linemen in college football.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C
New York	22	9	.710
Boston	22	11	.667
Cleveland	17	12	.586
Detroit	16	14	.533
Chicago	12	14	.462
Washington	15	18	.455
Philadelphia	10	18	.357
St. Louis	6	24	.200

Results May 19

Detroit 4, Washington 2.
New York 10, Cleveland 4.
Boston 4, Chicago 2.
St. Louis 8, Philadelphia 4.

Plans Tour of Japan

WICHITA, Kas., May 20 (AP)—Raymond Dumont, president of the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress, said yesterday he had entered into negotiations with Japanese authorities for a tour of Japan next fall by the national champion semi-pro baseball team. Dumont said that under tentative plans the National Baseball Congress would contribute a substantial sum toward the expenses of the trip for the team which wins the national semi-pro baseball tournament to be held here in August.

M. I. T. Elects Two

Two Massachusetts Institute of Technology sports teams elected captains for next year yesterday. Philip H. Dressigacker Jr. '37 was elected captain of the gymnastic team, while Charles R. Gidley Jr. was named leader of the lacrosse team. Dressigacker competes in the sidehorse while Gidley is an attack on the lacrosse team.

College Baseball Results

Boston 9, R. I. State 3.
Nebraska 3, Minnesota 2.
New Hampshire 7, Boston C. 1.
River Falls T. 15, Macalester 3.
Wisconsin 8, Western Statte 7.

Bridget Newell Vs. Pam Barton In Golf Final

SOUTHPORT, Eng., May 20 (AP)—Pam Barton and Bridget Newell, both of Great Britain, went into the finals of the British women's golf championship here today as Marian Miley of Lexington, Ky., went out in the quarterfinal round.

Miss Newell, England's youngest justice of the peace, defeated Miss Miley, 4 and 3, this morning, and then eliminated the veteran Molly Gourlay, twice winner of the English ladies' closed championship, 3 and 2, in the afternoon.

This is the third successive year Miss Barton has reached the finals. In 1935 at Royal Porthcawl, she lost in the last round to Mrs. Helen Holm, 6 and 5, and last year she was beaten in the final by Wanda Morgan, 3 and 2.

She advanced today by putting out Dorritt Wilkins, 3 and 2, in the morning and Kathleen Garnham, 5 and 4, in the afternoon.

Miss Miley put herself out of the tournament at the start of the back nine, when she took three straight sixes and lost all three holes to be four down. Miss Newell was not playing good golf against her. In fact, the British girl was out in 43 to Miss Miley's 41, and though Miss Newell held a one hole advantage as they turned into the back nine, Miss Miley by no means faced superb golf.

The match ended at the short 15th, where Miss Miley hit her iron shot into the sand and the English girl hers on the green.

The march of Miss Newell to the finals is one of the most remarkable and surprising in recent history of the tournament. She broke the women's competitive record for the Southport and Ainsdale course on the second round of the qualifying round with a 74. This gave her a total of 152 for the 36 holes and won her the medal.

Results of the day's play follows:

Quarterfinals

Bridget Newell, Great Britain, defeated Marian Miley, U. S. A., 4 and 3.
Molly Gourlay, Great Britain, defeated Jean Hamilton, Great Britain, 1 up.
Pam Barton, Great Britain, defeated Dorritt Wilkins, Great Britain, 3 and 2.
Kathleen Garnham, Great Britain, defeated Mrs. Edith Rhodes, Great Britain, 4 and 3.

Semifinals

Pam Barton defeated Kathleen Garnham, 5 and 4.
Bridget Newell, defeated Molly Gourlay, 3 and 2.

International League

Results May 19

Syracuse 8, Baltimore 7.
Buffalo 6, Montreal 5.
Other games postponed.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

A Home Background That Helps the Business Girl

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

To Mothers of Business Girls

How the Home Setting Affects a Girl's Workday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT MAY help a girl going into business for the first time to give her good advice, to urge her to read books about others who have undergone similar experiences, and she certainly needs the encouragement and co-operation of friends, but perhaps the most important inspiration and strength for her work will come from her background at home. The atmosphere she leaves behind her in the morning and to which she returns at night may help to advance or retard in many ways not only her business position but her development in any career.

To the mother of the business girl or the daughter entering her career by way of desk or office will come a large portion of responsibility for her daughter's progress. She cannot take upon herself the girl's duties nor her personal responsibilities, she may not be able to give practical advice as to her actual work, but she can assure the worker of a background which shall rest and strengthen, stimulate and inspire. The home background of the girl out in the world is often an important factor in her business life.

If the mother has been in an office herself at any time, or taken part in the activities of the business or professional world, she can understand better how to help her daughter in many wise unobtrusive ways. If, however, the mother has not gone through the experience herself she may gain knowledge and insight of her daughter's problems by reading in magazines, books and newspapers material concerned with women's careers, skillful questioning, and by contact with workers in similar positions.

"Oh, mother, it is so nice that you understand that I need to rest a half an hour before I eat my dinner at night," said a young woman in her first year of office work. "Poor Rita's mother has the food on the table the minute Rita comes home from work and wants to get the meal over and cleared away quickly. Rita doesn't like to upset her mother's routine, but she says she is too tired to enjoy the dinner when she first comes home. I know how she feels, for not until after I have rested and changed my dress am I ready to enjoy all your nice cooking and the pleasure of talking over the day."

Her Job Comes First

If possible, the household affairs should be arranged so that very little help is expected from the business girl when she is at home. Wiping the dishes with a sister or mother while exchanging news and confidences, helping to plan interesting meals for the family, with an occasional evening of sewing or co-operation on some especial task will keep her in touch with family life and give her a wholesome variety, but steady strenuous housework should not be expected of a girl who is employed all day and must give her best to her job. Neither is it conducive to the clear head, keen thought and serene manner necessary to maintain in the exigencies of a business day if the girl has to get up early to do a day's washing, ironing or hard cleaning before going to work. If the business girl must help at home, let the matter be brought up in a family conference and the work systematized and arranged so that she may carry her share without strain. It is recognized that too many late parties the night before are not a good way to start the morning after, but a girl may be equally unfair to herself and her employer if she is overtired by cares of the home.

Chance to Be Alone

Of course the girl starting her career and eager to develop all her capabilities should have a room of her own at home. She needs to be able to relax thoroughly, to lie down when she feels like it and to read or meditate quietly without interruption. If she is studying to fit herself for some higher position or to enlarge her scope of business affairs she must have solitude for study and thinking. If a separate room is not possible, perhaps the mother can arrange that the girl has her room part of the time to herself alone or has the use of some other room in the house at certain times when she will not be disturbed. If the mother sees the need she will find the way to supply it. She will realize how important it is for her daughter to have a place alone and apart after a day spent with other personalities, with constant demands on her time and strength and problems continually to be solved.

Probably a happy home is one of the biggest assets any business girl can have, for then she will not come home weary, only to be wearied further with misunderstandings and uncontrolled emotions of other people. The mother can insist that younger children do not tease their older sister or make an excessive amount of noise, and she may tactfully divert any of the family from making undue demands on the girl's time and energy. If the rooms are in order, the table linens fresh and clean, the food attractively arranged and the general atmosphere one of kindliness and good humor, the girl coming home at night will feel a lift of the heart when she enters the door.

The business girl has contacts of different kinds and many experiences that loom important to her, and if these are received at home with interest and understanding it will help to strengthen the bond of affection between the girl and the family. Sometimes an absorbing life outside the home tends to separate mother and daughter, whereas it should bring new thoughts and zest to the life of each. Each woman is striving to be expert in her particular field, and has her own difficulties and triumphs. When these are told and shared sympathetically each has gained better understanding of another's world. Particularly does the novice in the busy world outside the home need to feel that her family are expecting good things of her and helping by their encouraging attitude to bring good things to pass for her.

"I save all the funny and interesting incidents that happen in our office to tell the family at the dinner table," said one young woman. "Mother and Dad love to hear about my work and make me feel immensely important the way they listen to me. When I get discouraged in my work I think of how they are cheering for me at home and I grit my teeth and forge ahead."

LYDIA LION ROBERTS

Mrs. Anne Hummert, Whose Work Is Radio Advertising

Directs Scripts for the Air

Helping the Radio Sponsor to Win His Public

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

YOUNG Anne Ashenhurst arrived a little tardily at her college assembly, sat in the rear of the hall where the acoustics were very bad, clapped vociferously at an announcement which she did not clearly hear, and then discovered that she had been enthusiastic over her own unexpected election to Phi Beta Kappa.

A few years later when she had been helping to open the new profession of radio advertising to women, her firm, Blackett, Sample and Hummert, asked her to be sure to spend Christmas at the main office in Chicago. On Dec. 23, everybody around the office seemed pretty excited about a luncheon, everybody, that is, but Anne Ashenhurst, who intended to go to the party but somehow found herself off doing some self-elected errands. When she got back to the office she discovered that the party had been very nice, very nice indeed, except that it had been given to celebrate the appointment of a "lady vice-president," something pretty novel in the advertising field—and the "lady vice-president" had not been present at her own party.

Which may be the reason why the "lady vice-president" of Blackett, Sample and Hummert stopped short in the middle of an interview on radio advertising as a career for women to say, "Some of the very nicest things that have happened to me have been unexpected."

Not that Miss Ashenhurst has not worked hard. Indeed she has. She began as a reporter on a Baltimore newspaper, worked for a while in Paris on another paper, and then went to Chicago at 24 years old with a young son and the ambition to reform the advertising business. She didn't know much about advertising but she chose five or six of the biggest accounts in the United States, wrote full-page advertisements for them, and sent the samples around to the agencies. There seems to be an impression that you must know something about a product before you try to advertise it, but at least the agencies congratulated her on her initiative and ambition and one of them, Blackett, Sample and Hummert, gave her a job as editorial assistant to the junior partner. She found him a hard taskmaster which may be one of the reasons why she gives him a great deal of credit now for her success.

For three years she worked as editorial assistant before she became, at 27, vice-president, and today at 31, in the meantime having married the junior partner, she is one of the best known executives, either men or women, in the field of radio advertising and actually has under her own supervision 52 radio shows each week.

She goes at the productions with the same lucid, clear vision which made her say when she was first engaged as editorial assistant, "I want the job, the work, the opportunities, the salary of a man."

People, Park Avenue or rural, east coast or west coast, she reasons, like to hear about fundamental problems which may be like the ones in their own lives, so the scripts which she directs send the same characters year after year through some of the same elemental troubles whch are testing the courage, intelligence, tolerance and strength of character of people everywhere. In other words, the words of Mrs. Hummert, "they glorify the simple, everyday people."

For instance, "Betty and Bob," on the air for six years now, deal with the desire of many wives to feel that they contribute to the success of their husbands. "Back Stage Wife" takes a country girl and brings her to New York city as the wife of an actor and Mrs. Hummert hopes that she is helping to dispel the glamor of theater and metropolis for the wives of $40-a-week-husbands in small towns, and making them grateful to be the husband of a plumber or a clerk, rather than of a sought-after matinee idol. The "Five-Star Jones" may introduce the glamor of a newspaper office, but also they have to face the problem of how to live on a small salary and when after waiting for months they save enough money to buy chintz curtains for a two-window room it is supposed that they are coming pretty close to the hearts of many auditors. "The Romance of Helen Trent" definitely was started, says Mrs. Hummert, to bring courage to the woman who has to remake her life after 35, and to show her how successfully that can be done.

Mrs. Hummert thinks she has no definite formula for her radio scripts except to come close to human hearts with the answers to human problems, to give music which is melodic rather than complicated, and to inspire with beauty while keeping the whole act within the comprehension of the average listener.

But as she whisks from one rehearsal to another she carries out three definite methods for her script continuities. She knows exactly what she wants done, she centralizes authority to reduce confusion in the performance, and she goes ahead to do the job. She thinks that this gives confidence to the performers and that it saves money for the advertisers.

She believes that it is fine to have the same kind of job as a man but that you must be strong if you do because "with no second line of defense" you must assume the responsibilities for your own decisions.

And she thinks that radio advertising is a tremendous field for women because of the vast opportunities for expansion even under present conditions and because with the inevitability of television, broadcasting will become more important, more of a rehearsed perfect production and far more significant than it is at present.

Scrubbing an Acre of Floor

Through the Editor's Window

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT is the close of the business day. In thousands of offices men and women put away their papers, cover their typewriters, and pour out into elevators that take them down to city streets. In New York, in Chicago, in San Francisco and a hundred other cities, floor after floor of offices are for a moment deserted. But it is only for a moment. In comes a second group. Entering by some back route, up by means of service elevators, this fresh supply of workers soon penetrates every story and enters every door—an invading reconstruction army equipped with mops and pails,—a second and lesser known "office staff."

For hours these workers keep at rooms and halls, hours during which the home-going traffic, far below them, changes into taxis and cars full of theater parties. Early next morning when halting milk trucks have taken the place of pleasure cars, these women or others like them will be at it again, scrubbing and dusting, high above the city streets. As the last ones close a thousand doors upon offices now clean and neat, the first of the daytime office workers are dashing for subways or hurrying along past store windows.

These women who clean the offices of the world's business houses are among the "unknowns" of any office staff. Each night they are at work, and without their faithful service, business would be severely handicapped. Yet how seldom are they even thought of by the "known" office staff. The well-scrubbed floor, the emptied wastebasket, the dusted desk, the little extras like a filled pastepot—these are accepted without comment as part of a business person's equipment. But they are there because someone has been faithful to her job, has worked for hours in silence and almost alone, without the stimulation of a crowd, or the variety offered by interesting contacts.

* * *

If at all imaginative, such a night-cleaning worker probably thinks about the men and women whose desks she dusts, whose floors she nightly scrubs. She knows their names and their jobs. She may see framed photographs of their daughters, or note how they love flowers. She probably deduces little things about their characters, and has heard whether or not Mr. So-and-So is kind to his office force. But almost never in the morning experience of those she serves is she even a passing thought. However, she is used to this; she would say it is part of the nature of her job

I once knew a man, a big executive, who before special holidays would leave a little note of appreciation and a rose for each of the two cleaning women who did his office. He never saw them, but he always remembered. I have known of business women who made inquiry as to the names of the women who nightly served them in this way, and every now and then left little "thank you" notes or even fresh flowers with their word of gratitude. I know one woman executive who took time to learn the situation of the average woman office cleaner, and what was being done by them and for them to insure fair wages and good working conditions.

* * *

Replying to my recent request for data on night cleaning women in office buildings, the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., states that at the time of the NRA, a code was presented for this industry but met with difficulties and was never approved. This proposed code fixed minimum wages at $14 to $15 a week for the North, and at $13 to $14 a week for the South, according to the size of the city. The hours of work were to be an average 48-hour week over any six-week period, with not more than 12 out of 14 days to be worked.

"The Women's Bureau has no studies of recent date on this industry," the statement goes on "although this bureau gives other sources of information for more recent studies). "In 1925 the median wage of 66 women in Philadelphia doing office cleaning was $11.25. State surveys in Florida in 1928 and in Arkansas in 1922 showed that office cleaners worked around 33 hours a week and from six to six and one half hours a day."

* * *

"The work is hard," we are reminded by Miss Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau, "and the pay is low. One affidavit from a woman in New York City (a cleaner in a building in Wall Street), filed at the time of the NRA in 1934, describes her work as scrubbing for four hours, while on her knees, one and one half floors of the building, in space equal to one and one half city blocks. She worked six nights from 4 to 8 P M and received $9 a week. Another such affidavit shows the working hours in New York City 6 to 8 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. with a weekly wage of $10.58."

So those of us who work in offices (and even those of us who don't) might like to remember, as we pour out of elevators each late afternoon, or enter our clean, neat offices next morning, that while we are gone, women have been scrubbing the equivalent of city blocks. And they are steady, self-supporting women, doing their "day's" work even as we, only doing it by night; truly members of the office staff, even as we, and though unknown to us, not to be unappreciated.

Millicent Taylor

Suits for Early Summer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

THERE is a definite vogue for the severe tailor-made for early summer wear. Austere simplicity still holds the field, a gay belt or a dab of white pique in most cases suffices as trimming. The short swagger coat appears in most of the collections. But there are also long coats which entirely cover the dress and quite short coats of the bolero or monkey type. Some of these have the front outlined with white pique, a characteristic rendering of this style appearing in one of our illustrations.

Madam Jane, for this suit, has used veined crepe in navy and white, the only touch of fussiness is signed for summer have circular capes at the back. Jay's are showing a model in shadow lace in which the cape may be worn over the

Drawn by Corbett, London

Navy Crepe Dress With White Monkey Coat. Blue Straw Hat With White Corded Ribbon. From Sarah Jane, Ltd.

Drawn by Corbett, London

Yellow Crepe de Chine Dress, With Pleated Skirt, and a Coat Woven of Chamois and String. Brown Leather Belt and Flower Buttons. From Barbara Blenn, Ltd.

the shaggy petal flower in navy, each petal lined with white, that holds the coat together at the throat. The belt is made of self silk stiffened. This designer makes no use of the short three-quarter coat but with her summer print dresses puts a long coat, these coats are open and free in front to show a closely fitting dress beneath. Dresses of colored print have small patterns, multi-color in effect, those in black and white or navy and white silk generally have larger designs carried out in white on the dark ground much like those seen last season. Kilting is widely used in these dresses.

The classic tailor-made in heavy silk is likely to be a special favorite of the season. The outstanding feature is the design of the print, in which animals play a conspicuous part. Victor Stiebel, for instance, uses for one of his coats and skirts a pattern of heraldic lions with curly tails. The effect is definitely oriental. A course black shantung silk, used by Barbara Blenn for a suit, is patterned with tiny white rabbits. With this she puts a plain shirt of angel skin. Another novel material used for a coat by Miss Blenn is a combination of chamois leather and string (see illustration) worn with a yellow crepe de chine dress. The material is loosely woven, the weft being a strand of chamois, like a thin shoe lace, and the warp thread of string. A nigger leather felt fastens the coat or is used as a finish to the pleated dress.

Many of the evening frocks designed for summer have circular capes at the back. Jay's are showing a model in shadow lace in which the cape may be worn over the head for some occasions. A taffeta dress in gray and white with a red leather belt has a red chiffon handkerchief that may be worn in the same way.

A black sequin gown of the coat-of-mail variety is high to the throat in front and with it is worn a sequin coat to match cut on classic lines similar to a man's dinner jacket.

Madam Jane makes a black lace dress with a high cape effect at the back and low circular neck in front. A dinner gown from the same house has long sleeves in mauve chiffon, the whole gown is cleverly kilted, and to complete it deep blue sandals in painted leather are worn.

NORA CORBETT

For the Men of the Family

By A. S. Bridgland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

AT Buckingham Palace King Edward wears a black jacket and waistcoat with dark striped trousers. When meeting foreign diplomats or an important deputation he puts on a morning coat, but changes it when resuming work at his desk. The black jacket is coming into favor again for semi-formal wear in town. In the City it is still considered the correct thing; and in Throgmorton Street and district is often accompanied by a silk hat. At one time the black jacket suit was imperative in better class shops, but has been superseded. The modern theory of shop-keeping is to break away from formality and bring about a more friendly atmosphere. The barriers of counters have been removed, while assistants look and dress more like customers.

For Town Wear

Some of the smartest dressing men in the West End are adopting an outfit for town wear which is both distinct and distinctive. The effect is obtained with a minimum of color and yet it is light, cool and elegant. Single-breasted jacket and medium width trousers are made from cloth with a neat stripe. The feature which gives the suit style and impressiveness consists of a white or cream double-breasted waistcoat. The accessories are in accord—black Homburg hat, white collar and the fashionable pale peccary hogskin gloves. Imagine this outfit on the right man, carrying a tightly-rolled umbrella with a crooked handle. In passing, the white collar is regaining favor in place of one to match shirt—where a dressy result is aimed at.

Walking up Bond Street I saw an attractive ensemble on a well set-up man. His suit was of blue-gray worsted and had the hall-mark of good tailoring. With a pale blue collar and shirt went a black tie relieved by a pearl pin. Handkerchief displayed in breast pocket was dark blue with white spots. Black Homburg slightly tilted to the left in the manner of the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden. More informal was another man who caught my eye. His suit of dark blue saxony (a soft handling cloth not unlike flannel) had chalk stripes. Jacket was cut double-breasted, two buttons on each front. Lapels rolled to bottom button, but were made so that top ones could be fastened if desired. Pockets without flaps ran in a line with bottom buttons. Snap brim felt hat and tan buckskin shoes gave a free and easy touch to the outfit.

For Country Wear

For sporting occasions and the country, checks are again to the fore, not glaring or strident yet bright and colorful. Taking such a suit as basis various outfits can be composed. A hard hat and white collar may be appropriate at some gatherings; at others buckskin shoes, snap brim hat, soft collar and pullover. Such a suit with varying accessories and a pair of plus fours represents several changes of clothes and not much luggage for the week end; with a dark suit for the evening.

Another country kit includes tweed jacket with patch pockets made in window-pane checks, gray flannel trousers, pullover, sports shirt with collar attached, buckskin or magpie shoes and a pork pie hat.

Ties of Wool

Ties usually represent a man's character if he is permitted to choose them. They surely help to make or mar a rig. Among the new ranges are a number with white background. Light colored linen is being used with embroidered designs. Most ties show light grounds with dark figures or dark with light patterns. Attractive ties are exhibited in very fine Scotch tweed; it is found that wool gives a richer coloring even than silk.

Day-Shirts and Slipovers

The vogue for the collar-attached day shirt grows apace, and now we have the attached semi-stiff collar. Sports shirts, especially the heavier makes, have the tweed effect. Pale blue shirts are most popular at the moment, while gray with red pattern is in favor. Green is being used sparingly—not as background but for stripes to accord with suits or hats.

A slipover, recently seen, is reversible; blending or contrasting with sports suit, representing two garments but taking the space of one. I also noted the other day a shower-proof cotton golf jacket with patch pockets. It may be worn between rounds or during actual play and has many possibilities apart from golf.

A Last Look Around

A last look round: A pigskin waistcoat with patch pockets, fastened in front with strap and buckle. Slide fasteners to narrow yoke at back of white dress waistcoat by which it can be lengthened or shortened.

This feature, "Fashions for Men Direct From London," is published the third Wednesday of each month.

Basement Play Yard

It used to be that when you went into the basement you knew pretty much what you would find. There would be a furnace, the coalbin, store room and probably dusty piles of broken furniture. But today you never know. When you reach what should be the basement you might find an Italian street scene, the deck of an ocean liner or an African jungle.

Many homeowners have discovered that this space can be converted into pleasant rooms and in many cases modernization funds may be obtained for this purpose from a private financial institution which holds a contract of insurance with the Federal Housing Administration.

The basement of one home in which there were several children was converted into a playground for rainy days. There was a sandpile, a slide, seesaw, a table for ping-pong and other games. Gay pictures decorated the white walls.

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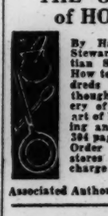
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Extreme Dullness Features Trading In Stock Market

NEW YORK, May 20 (AP)—The stock market displayed a steady to firm undertone in quiet dealings today.

At the beginning of the final hour shares minor fractions to a point or so higher included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, American Can, Sears Roebuck, Cerro de Pasco, International Harvester, Corn Products, Deere, American Telephone, Western Union, Pennsylvania, Northern Pacific and Santa Fe.

Issues lagging included U. S. Industrial Alcohol, Johns-Manville, Standard Oil of New Jersey and American Water Works.

Transfers approximated 750,000 shares.

Bonds were narrow and quiet, as were the major commodities and leading foreign currencies.

Coincident with the Treasury's silver-buying agreement with China, the imported white metal in New York was reduced ⅜ of a cent an ounce to 44¾ cents. Bar silver was down about as much in London.

With the Guffey Act decision out of the way, and no more Supreme Court rulings that might stir equities due for some time, financial quarters began to show some anxiety about the final terms of the new tax bill.

Indications that steadying tendencies were gaining the upper hand in the bond market were seen as trading progressed today.

More active issues in all sections of the market held firm at unchanged or but slightly altered levels, with the majority edging forward for fractional improvement late in the morning.

United States governments, while not overly active, stood 1/32 to 6/32 above previous closing prices, with all but a handful traded. Treasury 3⅜s of 1940-1943 assumed leadership in that section and were followed by Treasury 4s, of 1954, and Federal Farm Mortgage 3¼s, of 1964.

Railroad issues carried the corporation list forward on moderate turnover. Moderate advances featured that sector.

Not much change was noted in the foreign list, where transactions were light.

Chrysler Raises Shop Workers' Pay Above 1929 Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, May 20—An increased wage scale for its shop employees is announced by the Chrysler Corporation. The increase is effective June 1.

The new scale will represent an average hourly wage increase of about 5 per cent and will vary for the different classifications of labor. It will cost the company from $5,000,000 to $6,000,000 a year.

This is the third general increase in hourly wages since August, 1933. A special distribution amounting to $2,300,000 was made to all workers on Feb. 14, 1936.

"In March, 1934, the hourly rated employees received a further increase of 10 per cent," said an announcement by K. T. Keller, the president, after mentioning the 1933 increase. "This brought hourly rates back to a level slightly higher than prevailed prior to the beginning of the depression in 1929.

"In April of 1935, at the time the existing rate classifications were established, an adjustment upward was made in the rates of a great many employees in each classification. In September, 1935, the minimum rates for male employees were increased to 60 cents per hour and the minimum rates for female employees were increased to 50 cents per hour, except for male and female learners and apprentices.

"With improved conditions this year, the corporation found it possible on Feb. 14 to make a special disbursement to all of its employees amounting to $2,300,000.

"It was also felt that conditions warranted the adoption at this time of a higher scale of wages than the existing wage rates."

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Stock of Record
Consolidated Film Industries pf	25c	.. July	1	June 10

Increased

Kennecott Copper	30c	.. June	30	May 29

Extra

Cutler-Hammer	25c	.. June	15	June 5
Sutherland Paper	5c	.. June	30	June 18

Regular

Chesapeake Corp	75c	Q July	1	June 8
Commonwealth & South 6 pf	75c	.. July	1	June 12
Consolidated Gas of Balt	90c	Q July	1	June 15
Do pf. A	$1.25	Q July	1	June 15
Cutler-Hammer	25c	Q June	15	June 5
Kimberly-Clark	12½c	Q July	1	June 12
Do pf	$1.50	Q July	1	June 12
New Eng T & T	$1.50	Q June	30	June 10
Pet Milk	25c	Q July	1	June 10
Public Serv N J	60c	Q June	30	June 1
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q June	30	June 1
Do 6% pf	50c	M June	30	June 1
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q June	30	June 1
Do 8% pf	$2	Q June	30	June 1
Shattuck (F G)	13c	Q June	20	June 2
Sutherland Paper	25c	Q June	30	June 18
Yale & Towne Mfg	15c	Q July	1	June 10
Do	15c	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 10

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	New York Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	10.36	10.37	10.30	10.30	—.13
May	11.63	11.64	11.61	11.62	
July	11.38	11.40	11.34	11.34	—.08
October	10.41	10.45	10.36	10.37	—.11
December	10.38	10.39	10.31	10.33	—.11

Spots 11.72 unchanged.
Tone at close, steady.

	Liverpool Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	5.62	5.63	5.59	5.59	—.06
March	5.60	5.62	5.59	5.59	—.05
May	6.25	6.25	6.23	6.23	—.04
July	6.08	6.08	6.03	6.04	—.05
October	5.72	5.73	5.68	5.69	—.06

Wool Top Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last
January	98.0b	..	..	97.0b
May	96.0b	98.0	98.0	99.0a
June	96.0b	..	..	97.2b
July	96.0b	..	..	97.0b
September	96.0b	..	..	97.0b
October	96.0b	97.5	97.2	97.2b
December	97.3a	97.5	97.5	98.0a

Spots 106.0 up 1 cent. a Asked. b Bid.

Quotations to 2:50 p. m.

Today's Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Quotations to 2:50 p. m.

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last May 20	Last May 19
13⅞	9⅝	Adams Express (.10b)	10⅞	10½	10¾	10½
28	22⅛	Addressograph (.60)	24	24	24	23⅛
21½	1⅛	Advance Rumely	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
61⅞	58	Air Reduction n	60¼	59	59½	59¾
6½	2	Airway Elec App	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞
17⅜	13½	Alaska Juneau (.60e)	13¾	13½	13⅝	13⅝
4⅝	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
30¾	12⅞	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	20½	20⅛	20⅛	19⅞
208	157	Allied Chem (6)	188¼	187¼	188¼	188
28⅜	23½	Allied Mills (1)	24½	24	24⅛	..
9¼	6¾	Allied Stores	8½	8¼	8½	8⅜
74¼	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	71	71	71	71⅝
50½	35⅜	Allis Chalmers	42½	41¾	42¼	41½
28½	19¾	Alpha Port Cem (1)	21	21	21	21
5⅝	2⅞	Amal Leather	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
47½	34	Amal Ltbr pf (2g)	37	36	37	..
128½	75	Amerada (2)	88	87½	88	89
63¼	50	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	50⅜	50⅛	50⅜	50
55½	42¼	Am Bank Note (½g)	43½	42⅛	42⅞	43½
50⅞	40	Am Brake S&F (1.20)	44	44	44	43
129¼	124	Am Br S&F pf (5¼) n	130¼	129	129.	129¼
134½	115¾	Am Can (4*)	127⅞	126½	127⅞	126
41	30	Am Car & Fdry	32¼	31¼	32¼	31⅜
73¼	57⅜	Am Car & F pf	58⅜	58	58	59⅜
95½	87⅝	Am Chicle (4)	89	89	89	89
32⅜	23⅛	Am Com Alcohol	23¼	23	23	23½
24⅞	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar	21⅜	21	21⅛	20¾
5	3½	Am Encaustic T (h) N	4¼	4	4¼	4½
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	7⅛	7	7⅛	7
43	28¾	Am & For Pow pf	32⅛	32	32⅛	32
8¾	5¾	Am Hide & L	5¾	5¾	5⅞	6
41½	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	39½	39½	39½	40
4⅝	3	Am Ice	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
36¼	23⅛	Am Locomotive	25½	25	25½	25½
75½	66	Am Loco pf	72	72	72	73
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	23	22¼	22¼	22¾
15	10	Am Mach & Met	10½	10½	10½	10⅜
13½	7½	Am Power & Lt	10½	10	10⅜	10
52⅞	36⅜	Am P&L 5% pf (1¼)	45¼	44¼	45¼	44¼
60⅞	43	Am P&L 6% pf (1¼)	53¼	52¾	53¼	52⅝
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator	19½	19	19½	19⅜
26	18	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	26¼	26	26¼	26
116½	89⅜	Am Safety Razor (8)	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (.80b)	76	75½	75¾	75¼
33⅜	20½	Am Steel Fdries	27	26	27	26½
117	107¾	Am Steel F pf (2)	112	112	112	..
36	27⅛	Am Stores (2)	27¾	27⅛	27¼	..
61⅛	44¾	Am Sugar Ref (2)	54	54	54	53½
141⅞	120	Am Sug Ref pf (7)	135⅛	135	135⅛	..
178	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	160	158¾	160	158⅞
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	90¾	90¾	90¾	..
104	88½	Am Tibacco B (B)	93½	91	93½	91¼
150	136	Am Tobacco pf (6)	144¼	144	144	144¼
10⅞	9¾	Am Type Firs (h) n	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	9¾
25¼	19⅛	Am Wat W & E	21	20⅞	21	20⅜
70¾	64¾	Am Woolen pf (1)	59¼	58½	58¾	57¾
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	⅞	¾	⅞	⅞
7¾	3⅞	Am Zinc Lead&S	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
39¾	28	Anaconda Cop (1¼b)	33⅞	32⅝	33⅞	32⅝
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60h)	18¾	18¾	18¾	18⅝
111	97	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	98	98	98	99
15	10⅛	Andes Copper	10½	10⅛	10½	..
110½	105¼	Armour Del pf (7)	107	107	107	..
7⅞	4¾	Armour Ill	5	4⅞	5	4⅞
62⅜	47¼	Armstrong Corp (1½)	51	49	49	50¼
15	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	11
22⅛	8⅛	Artloom Corp	15⅜	15⅜	15¾	15½
17¾	12⅝	Asso Dry Goods	14¾	14¼	14½	14½
86⅜	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	70½	69½	70	69¾
104⅛	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	102	102	102	101½
33¾	21⅜	Atl Coast Line	24	23½	23¾	23½
111½	111⅛	Atl Refining pf	112½	111⅝	111½	..
35⅛	27⅛	*Atl Refining (1)	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	27¾
54¼	27⅝	Auburn Auto	29¾	29	29¾	29
7¾	4⅜	Aviation Corp Del	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜

—B—

6⅞	3	Baldwin Loco (h)	3¾	3½	3½	3⅜
54½	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	37⅞	36½	37½	37¼
24¼	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	17½	17	17⅜	16⅞
3⅝	2½	Balt & Ohio pf	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
20¾	13¼	Barker Bros	15	15	15	15
20	14⅛	Barnsdall A (.60*)	16⅝	16½	16⅝	16¾
31¾	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1e)	27½	26⅞	27⅝	27⅜
24⅜	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½*)	21	20⅞	21	20¾
63¾	45¾	Beth Steel z	50⅛	49¼	49⅞	49
19	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
20¼	14¾	Blaw Knox (.10b)	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	15½
99	84	Blumenthal pf	80	80	80	80
26½	16⅞	Boeing Anrplane	18¾	18¼	18¾	18¼
100½	91¾	Bon Ami A (4)	92½	92½	92½	91¾
45	39⅜	Bon Ami B (2½)	40½	40½	40½	40
30¾	25⅜	Borden (1.60)	27⅜	27	27⅜	27¼
83½	63	Borg Warner (3)	69½	69½	69½	69½
18⅞	13½	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	14½	13⅞	13⅞	14
64⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2*)	47	46⅞	47	46¼
48½	41	Bristol Myers (2*)	42¾	42	42	..
50½	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (3)	46¾	45⅜	46¼	46
104	97⅞	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	102	102	102	102
14¼	8⅞	Bucyrus	11	11	11	11
20¼	13½	Bucyrus E cv pf	15⅞	15½	15⅞	16
113½	100	Bucyrus E pf (2g)	108	107	108	106
15⅞	9⅛	Budd Mfg	14⅞	14½	14⅞	14⅝
3⅝	2⅛	Budd Mfg rts 1 pd	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
14	8⅜	Budd Wheel	10	10	10	9⅝
31½	20¾	Bullard	24¼	23½	24	23½
33¼	25	Burroughs Add (.60*)	26½	26⅛	26¼	26⅜
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	5	5	5	4½
25¼	16½	Byers	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
25¾	22	Byron Jackson (1)	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24

—C—

37⅝	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	32	31½	32	31
1⅞	⅜	Callahan Z & L	1	1	1	1
16	6	Calumet & Hecla (½b)	10¾	10½	10¾	10½
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1*)	31¼	31¼	31¼	30½
16½	10⅜	Canada Dry	11¾	11½	11⅝	11¼
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	12¼
43½	37	Cannon Mills (2)	38	38	38	38
100⅞	91	Caro C&O st (5)	100½	100	100½	..
9¾	6⅞	Carriers & Gen (.20)	7	7	7	7
172¾	92½	Case Thresh	149⅞	147½	149⅞	147½
79	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	73	72¾	73	73½
32¼	21⅞	Celanese Corp (½b)	22	21⅞	22	22⅛
31½	19	Celotex pf	22¾	22	22⅜	22½
35¼	25⅜	Central Aguirre (1½*)	27	26⅜	26⅜	27
57	35	Centrall RR of NJ	39	39	39	N
58	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	54⅜	54¼	54⅜	53¾
99½	80½	Certain-Teed pf	93	93	93	93
104¼	101	Champion P pf (6)	103¼	103⅛	103⅛	..
74½	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	64¾	64¼	64¾	65½
61	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	56⅜	55⅝	56¼	56
3¼	1¼	Chi & E Ill (h)	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
5⅞	2⅞	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
4⅞	2½	Chi & N'western (h)	3	3	3	..
20½	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	14⅛	14	14⅛	14⅛
30¼	23½	Chickasha Cot O (2)	23	22½	22½	..
11⅜	7	Childs Company	8	8	8	7⅝
103⅞	85½	hrysler (6)	94¼	92¼	94	92⅜
19⅞	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	17¼	17	17¼	17¼
86½	72⅞	City Ice & F pf (6½)	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	81
46½	23¾	Clark Equipment (.80)	33¾	33¾	33¾	33½
46	35	Cleve Graph Br (1)	37	37	37	37
127½	124	Cluett Pbdy pf (7)	127	127	127	..
97¼	84	Coca Cola (2)	92½	92	92¼	92
20½	14½	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	14¾
51⅝	39½	Collins & Aikman (2)	42½	41¾	42½	41¾
112	107¼	Collins & A pf (7)	110½	110	110	..
24¾	8¼	Colonial Bea Oil	17	17	17	17⅜
9⅜	3⅜	Colo F & Ir (h)	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5
49	24	Colo F&I pf (h)	25¼	24¾	25¼	..
36½	21½	Colo & Southern	33½	32½	33	32⅝
21⅝	14	Columbia Gas (.20b)	18½	17⅞	18½	18⅛
102	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	99¾	99¼	99¼	99¼
45½	31½	Columbia Pic vtc (1*)	31½	31	31½	31¼
134	94	Columbian C vtc (4*)	116¾	116½	116½	116⅜
59⅞	46	Comm Credit (2½)	58⅜	58	58⅜	58
115	110	Comm Credit pf (5½)	112¼	112½	112¼	111¾
82¾	55	Comm Inv Tr (3.60*)	79½	79	79¼	79
115¾	110⅜	Comm I Tr cv pf (6)	112¼	111⅞	111⅞	112¼
24⅜	17	Comm Solvents (.60)	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	17⅜
5½	2¼	Comwith & So	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2¾
82	59¼	Comwith & S pf (3)	64¼	63	64¼	63½
44½	34	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	35½	35½	35½	35½
85	72¼	Consol Cig pf ww (6½)	78	77½	77½	79¾
20½	18	Consol Coal vtc pf	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
20½	15¼	Consol Film 1 pf (1g)	17½	17½	17½	17½
38⅜	27¼	Consol Ed. N Y (1)	30	29¼	29¾	19½
108½	102	Consol Ed. pf (5)	105½	105	105	105
6⅜	3⅞	Consol Laundries	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅝
15¼	11½	Consol Oil (¼b)	12⅛	11⅞	12	12¼
11¼	6⅞	Consol Rys Cu pf	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
1¾	⅜	Consol Textile (h)	½	⅜	½	½
26¼	15¾	Container n	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	16⅝
19½	10¾	Cont Baking A	13¾	13⅜	13¾	13⅜
2¾	1⅝	Cont Baking B	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
77⅜	67¼	Cont Baking pf (4)	75¼	75	75¼	75½
16-16	15-32	Cont Can rts	¾	21-32	¾	21-32
87¼	67½	Cont Can (3)	71⅜	70¼	71⅜	70⅜
24⅜	18	Cont Dia Fibre (½b)	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
40	35½	Cont Insurance (1.20*)	39	39	39	38
4	2⅛	Cont Motors	2½	2½	2½	2½
38½	29¾	Cont Oil (1)	29¾	29	29¾	29¼
45*	29	Cont Steel (2)	30	29½	30	29
78½	68½	Corn Products (3)	76½	75½	76¼	75⅛
7*	4¼	Coty	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
37⅞	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
27¼	15⅜	Crosley Radio (1¼e)	25½	25¼	25¼	25⅛
63¾	43⅜	Crown Cork & S (1)	53½	53½	53½	52⅝
10⅜	7¼	Crown Zeller vtc	8	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
102	63½	Cuoan Am Sug pf	95	95	95	95
44½	37	Cudahy Packing	36¾	36¼	36¾	37
24¼	18	Curtis Publishing	18	18	18	18¼
104	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	103½	103⅜	103½	103½
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6⅛
21⅞	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	15⅜	14⅝	15¼	14⅞
70½	60	Cushman 8*	48	48	48	..
65	43¼	Cutler Hammer (1*)	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	47½

—D—

89¼	52	Deere & Co	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	75
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	29⅞	29½	29⅝	29¾
26	19½	Deisel W G (.50*)	23¾	23	23⅜	23
52	36¾	Del & Hudson	39¼	39	39¼	38⅛
22⅝	15⅜	Del Lack & W	15⅞	15½	15⅝	15½
34⅜	18¼	Distillers Cp Seag	24½	23¾	24⅛	23
58	41½	Dome Mines (2*)	59¼	57	59	57½
75¾	50⅜	Douglas A	55	54	55	54½
8¼	5	Dunhill Inter	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
153	133	duPont de Nem (3.60)	144	142⅛	144	141
133½	129	du Pont de (6)	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	129⅜
115⅜	112	Duquesne Lt pf (5)	114¾	114¾	114¾	..

—E—

9⅞	6¼	Eastern Roll Mill	6½	6½	6½	6¼
170½	156	Eastman Kodak (5*)	162¼	162	162	162¼
37	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	32¼	32	32½	32*
44⅝	30¾	Elec Auto-Lite (1.20)	34¾	34¼	34¾	33⅝
17⅜	10	Elec Boat	10½	10½	10½	10⅜
7¾	5¾	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	6⅛	6	6⅛	6
16⅜	6⅜	Elec Pow & Lt	14⅞	14¼	14⅝	14¼
64⅜	29½	El Pw & L 6% pf	55⅞	53½	55⅞	53½
69¼	32¾	Elec Pow & L pf	62⅝	59⅝	62⅝	60
55¼	44⅞	Elec Sto Battery (2*)	47¼	46¼	46¾	46
1⅜	⅛	Elk Horn Coal (h)	⅞	⅜	⅜	⅜
3*	1½	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1½
134	125½	Endicott John pf (7)	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞	126
7⅜	5¼	Equitable Off Bldg	6	5⅞	6	6
17⅜	11	Erie RR	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12½

—F—

5¾	2¾	Fairbanks Co	3⅛	3	3	3
18⅛	8½	Fairbanks pf	14¼	12½	13½	12½
53⅜	30¼	Fairbanks Morse	46½	45½	46½	47
41½	31⅝	Falardo Sug (2)	36½	36¼	36½	35¼
25	18¾	Fed Lt & Trac	20	19½	20	19⅜
92	40½	Fed Min & Sm	46	46	46	..
12¼	7⅜	Fed Motor Tr (.10b)	9	8⅞	8⅞	9⅛
5*	2	Fed Screw W	3½	3⅜	3½	3½
4¾	2½	Fed Water Serv	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
25½	20½	Fed'd Dept Sto (1)	23¼	23	23	23¾
33½	24⅞	Firestone T&R (1.20)	28¼	27¾	28⅛	27¾
104¾	100½	Firestn T&R pf A (6)	103½	103⅛	103½	103⅛
48¼	40	First Nat Stores (2½)	43¼	42½	43¼	43½
11¾	4¼	Follansbee B (h)	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7¼
38¾	24½	Foster-Wheeler	26	25½	25⅞	26
38	30⅜	Fourth Nat Inv (¾b)	31½	31¼	31¼	32
35¾	28½	Freeport Texas (1)	29	29	29	28¾
53½	31½	Fuller 2pf	38	36	36	36

—G—

6¼	3⅜	Gabriel Snub A	6¼	5⅜	6¼	5⅜
63	42¼	Gen Am Trans (1¾)	47	46⅜	47	46½
34⅝	22	Gen Asphalt (¼e)	24⅜	24½	24¼	24½
14⅜	10¾	Gen Baking (.60)	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11⅛
11⅜	9¾	Gen Bronze	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7⅞
15⅞	5⅝	Gen Cable	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	10
95	70½	Gen Cable pf	80	80	80	77½
58½	53⅞	Gen Cigar (4*)	58¼	56¼	56¼	56¼
41⅞	34½	Gen Electric (1)	36⅜	35⅞	36	36⅛
39½	33⅜	Gen Foods (1.80)	38⅜	38¼	38⅜	38½
4⅝	2	Gen Gas & E A	2	1⅞	2	2
120½	117½	Gen Mills pf (6)	119	119	119	..
71	53⅞	Gen Motors (3*)	61⅜	60⅜	61½	60⅜
122	118	Gen Mot 5⅓ pf (5)	121½	120⅞	120⅞	121
50	32½	Gen Ry Signal (1)	34	34	34	35
43	27¾	Gen Realty pf ww	28	28	28	..
60½	32½	Gen Steel Cas pf	36	36	36	36
18⅜	15½	Gillette Saf Raz (1)	16	15⅞	15⅞	16
86½	69	Gimbel Bros pf (2b)	79	79	79	..
7½	3⅞	Gobel, Adolf	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅞
55¾	44¼	Glidden (2)	46½	41½	46½	46½
11⅛	6¾	Gimbel Bros	9⅞	9½	9⅞	9½
114½	105⅜	Glidden ppf (7)	106	105¾	106	106
10¾	7	Goebel Brew (.20*)	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
21⅜	15⅝	Gold Dust vtc (1.20)	15⅜	15½	15⅝	15⅞
23⅞	13⅜	Goodrich	19⅜	19	19½	19¼
31⅞	21¾	Goodyear	25¼	24⅜	24⅝	24⅞
4½	2½	Graham-Paige	2¾	2¼	2¾	2⅝
11¼	3	Granby Std	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3
33½	28½	Grant W T (1.40)	31	30¼	30⅞	30½
3	1⅞	Gt Nor Ry rts	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
44	32	Great Nor pf	35	34½	34⅞	34½
20½	16	Great Nor Ore (1)	16½	16⅜	16⅜	16½
39	31	Great West Sug (2.40)	36¼	36	36	36
145¼	136	Great W Sug pf (5)	145½	145	145	145¼
80¼	48¾	Greyhound Corp	55	55	55	55
55	30½	Gulf Mobile pf	41	41	41	..

—H—

11½	8	Hall Printing	8½	8½	8½	8½
119	108	Hamilton W2pf (5g)	110	110	110	109
105½	102	Hanna, M A, pf (5)	102	102	102	102
16⅜	12	Hat Corp of Am	14¾	14¾	14¾	14½
9	4⅜	Hayes Body	5½	5½	5½	5½
35¾	25½	Hercules Motors (1)	26	26	26	26⅛

U. S. Commerce Rise Laid Mainly to Reciprocal Agreements

Treasury Reports 30 P. C. Increase In Income Taxes

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—The Treasury tonight reported internal revenue collections of $2,859,869,975 for the first 10 months of this fiscal year, which ends June 30.

In his budget estimates of total collections for the year, President Roosevelt predicted $3,874,845,000 would come into the Treasury. He counted, however, on $529,000,000 from processing taxes, which were invalidated by the Supreme Court.

On an average monthly basis, internal revenue collections thus far has been at the rate of $285,900,000 monthly, or $3,430,800,000 a year. Next month second quarterly installments on income taxes for 1935 incomes are expected to produce about $375,000,000.

April collections of internal revenue amounted to $202,779,891, representing an increase of 4½ per cent over the same month last year. Cumulative receipts are running 7 per cent ahead of the comparable 10 months of last year.

Income taxes have produced $1,075,334,303 during the 10-month period, which is 30 per cent higher than last year. This source of revenue is expected to return $1,434,000,000 through June 30.

Liquor taxes continued to mount in April, producing $41,413,287, or $8,163,837 more than last April. For the 10 months this levy has produced $410,615,508, an increase of $77,097,660 over last year.

Cotton Spinning Higher in April

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—The cotton spinning industry was reported today by the Census Bureau to have operated during April at 110.9 per cent capacity, on a single shift basis, compared with 108.1 per cent during March this year, and 85.3 per cent during April last year.

Spinning spindles in place April 30 totaled 28,602,580, of which 23,123,536 were active at some time during the month, compared with 28,840,856 and 23,175,502 for March this year, and 30,770,400 and 23,853,816 for April last year.

Active spindle hours for April totaled 7,320,181,265, or an average of 256 hours per spindle in place, compared with 7,263,926,919 and 252 for March this year, and 6,057,601,513 and 197 for April last year.

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Lauds Trade Pacts

Wide World

Francis B. Sayre
United States Assistant Secretary of State

Canadian Exports To U. S. Show Good Gains in 4 Months

OTTAWA, May 20 (AP)—Pronounced gains in exports to the United States of leading commodities affected by the Canadian trade agreement were recorded during the first four months of 1936, according to W. D. Euler, Minister of Trade and Commerce. Agricultural products and lumber were the heaviest gainers.

Following the decrease of the duty on horses from $30 to $20 per head, according to Mr. Euler, the number of animals sent across the border rose from 1600 in the same period last year to 8700 and the value from $199,000 to $1,025,000, or more than 400 per cent.

The export value of swine increased from $3000 to $390,000, while the number of cattle increased from 39,000 to 75,000, and the value from $2,262,000 to $3,605,000. Cheese exports increased from $21,000 to $407,000. Sales of patent leather rose from $6000 to $43,000.

The value of maple sugar exports increased from $47,000 to $492,000, turnips from $173.000 to $355,000, and live poultry from $1800 to $46,500.

Advances in export of lumber were marked, softwood lumber increasing from $1,642,000 to $3,227,000, hardwood lumber from $145,000 to $307,000, square shingles from $1,189,000 to $1,510,000, woodpulp from $6,724,000 to $7,965,000 and newsprint paper from $20,315,000 to $23,589,000.

Sears, Roebuck Cuts Prices 12 Per Cent

CHICAGO, May 19 (AP)—Reductions of prices as large as 25.31 per cent and averaging 12.24 per cent were shown in the spring catalogue just mailed by Sears, Roebuck & Co. They apply to about 7500 articles in the 180-page volume.

The principal reductions follow: Drug, 25.31 per cent; furniture, 16.52; cotton, 15.01; rayon, 13.78; paints, 13.71; household appliances, 13.55; sporting goods, 12.88; silk, 12.38; fabricated cotton, 10.06; tires and tubes, 8.27; electrical goods, 9.05; roofing, 8.16; plumbing, 7.54.

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Sayre Cites Gains In Trade Due To Reciprocal Pacts

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 20 (AP)—Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State, said today there has been a "gratifying increase" in trade with countries with which the United States has negotiated reciprocal commercial agreements.

The State Department's trade authority, addressing the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, cited gains he said had been made in American exports to Cuba, Belgium, Sweden and Canada since pacts with those nations went into effect.

Analysis of Benefits

"The trade agreements are already bearing fruit, not merely in a few detached instances but along a widespread front," he said.

His address was devoted chiefly to an analysis of benefits he said were to be derived by agricultural regions through an expansion of foreign markets for exportable surpluses. This, he asserted, was one of the principal objectives of Secretary Hull's reciprocal trade program.

"The commerce with each country with which a trade agreement has been negotiated shows a gratifying increase," Sayre said.

"General exports to Cuba," he asserted, "rose from $25,000,000 in 1933 before the trade agreement was signed to $60,000,000 in 1935 after it had been signed. Agricultural exports to Cuba rose from $6,800,000 in 1933 to $14,900,000 in 1935.

How Pacts Aided Trade

"The trade agreement with Belgium became effective on May 1, 1935. During the eight months in 1935 when it was in force, general exports to Belgium showed an increase of $10,000,000 and agricultural exports an increase of $4,000,000.

"Exports to Sweden for the first seven months of the trade agreement with that country increased by almost 25 per cent.

"The trade agreement with Canada came into force on Jan. 1, 1936. During the first two months when it was in effect exports to Canada totaled $52,300,000, in contrast to $46,100,000 for the same two months of 1935.

"Of even more striking significance is the fact that the increase of exports on items on which Canada granted (tariff) concessions amounted to 26 per cent, whereas exports of non-concession items increased by only 8 per cent."

Mr. Sayre added:

"One must beware of drawing too positive conclusions from the statistics gathered during the few months since the trade agreements have been in force. But they do indicate trends which I believe to be far-reaching and fundamental."

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—Creation of an independent department of foreign trade to remove that phase of the nation's economy from "beclouding" political influences was recommended last night by John Lee Coulter, former member of the Tariff Commission.

His suggestion, made before the academy of world economics, was coupled with a plea by Hirosi Saito, Japanese ambassador, for a policy of "live and let live" in international commercial intercourse.

Hull Urges Equal Treatment

The keynote for the addresses was struck earlier in the day when diplomats of virtually every ranking nation and high officials of this country sat down together to formally open "foreign trade week."

Gathered at a luncheon given by Thomas B. Watson, industrialist, were members of the diplomatic corps, secretaries Hull and Roper and the president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Harper Sibley.

Mr. Hull urged the establishment of a world regime of equality of commercial treatment for all nations as the most effective means of restoring international trade. Sir Ronald Lindsay, British ambassador, responded with a description of Hull's policies as "the greatest hope for the maintenance of peace."

In the same tone, Secretary Roper called for utilization of "constructive channels of commercial intercourse as a foundation upon which we may build for peace, rather than destroy them and pave the way to war."

The subject of foreign trade also came in for attention on the House floor during the day. There Representative Treadway (R-Mass.) denounced the entire trade treaty program of the Administration and criticized Chairman Robert Lincoln O'Brien of the tariff commission for proposing the Republican Party put into its platform a plank embracing the Administration's trade ideas. O'Brien is a Republican.

Mr. Coulter, in his address, asserted that opportunities for future development of foreign trade were greater than at any time in history.

Consolidated Gas (Balt.) Plans to Reduce Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, May 20—Electric rates of the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Company of Baltimore are to be reduced in accordance with the requirements of the Maryland Public Service Commission. The reduction, which will apply chiefly to rates for domestic use, will save consumers over $800,000 per year and will be effective throughout the company's entire territory on and after June 2, 1936.

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The World's Business

Coal as a National Problem—What the Industry Can Do—Washington's Role

By H. B. E.

WITH or without a Guffey Act the United States has a coal problem on its hands. The reason is that soft coal is a "sick" industry. For years the competition of other fuels and sources of power has been making inroads into its market. Jeremiahs say that the day of coal is over. Such a statement, it seems to me, exaggerates the problem. Bituminous coal is still the giant among the fuels. What has happened is that coal has been dethroned as a *sovereign* fuel. If it is to keep its market, let alone increase it, the industry must be renovated all along the line—in producing, marketing and pricing.

Let us take the last-named factor first. The Guffey Act permitted minimum prices. Much as I dislike price-fixing in industry, whether under government or private auspices, there is an argument in favor of price-fixing in natural resource industry. The argument is based upon conservation. The word conservation is used in the Guffey Act, but, according to experts, there is an unlimited supply of soft coal in America. Therefore price-fixing loses some of its force as a necessary conservator. In these circumstances national policy should rather be directed toward *the goal of making coal available to the maximum number of Americans.* Price-fixing will not accomplish this. Nor, in the final anaylsis, will it help the bituminous coal industry to recapture its lost markets. On the contrary, it will drive even more customers to rival fuels.

* * *

The Guffey Act in its short lease of life had not been used to drive up prices. But the economic fact is that existing prices are relatively too high. The present level is 98 per cent of the 1926 average, compared with 54 for oil products, 88 for gas, and 90 for electricity. I have no reference to the relation between coal and competing sources of energy in 1926. But it is plain that nowadays coal is not as cheap relatively as it was in 1926. Other things being equal, consumers will therefore turn to coal's competitors.

Lower prices are not the only means of extending the demand for coal. New uses for the product must be discovered. The problem is to make coal a more valuable commodity. Coal is the starting point, or the base, of many valuable products, from fertilizer to medicine, from dye to dynamite. In the *Review of Economic Statistics*, a student of the industry, Blaine A. Davis, recently explained:

> The aim must be to make coal such a valuable commodity that to burn it raw would be regarded as economic waste. Coke may well be the key to a vast increase in the demand for bituminous coal, the weapon with which successfully to combat the competing fuels. Coke corrects most of the disadvantages of coal and has a number of advantages in its own right. But the production of by-products cannot go forward until science can cheapen the by-product processes and until business can develop an expensive and profitable market to absorb these by-products. Should such processes and markets become a reality, it would be possible so to reduce the price of coke, due to joint costs, that the price of coke would completely shut out all competition. It has been estimated that, should raw coal be replaced by coke alone in the present market, it would mean an increase of 40 per cent in the coal requirements of the country, due to "reduction" in the by-product process. The by-product even might well be the solution of the problem of the dwindling market for bituminous coal.

Here is an answer to the Jeremiahs. But the industry, apparently, is still organized on horse-and-buggy lines. It cannot afford the research. The largest coal company controls less than 4 per cent of the output, while over 200 of the largest companies control only 50 per cent of the output. Precisely the same problem of small units either temperamentally unwilling or financially unable to march abreast of the times is present in Britain. The British Government is trying to drive the mines into combinations; this should be the object in the United States.

* * *

Monopoly? Not in the slightest; there is a huge difference between monopoly and large-scale organization. With Senator Borah's anti-monopoly crusade the free enterpriser must yield his sympathy. But there can be nothing but condemnation for the retrogressive legislation typified in the Robinson-Patman bill and the score or so of anti-chain store measures operating in the individual states. While private monopoly is intolerable to a free people, economic bigness should be welcome to a progressive people, in that it gives the consumer more value for his dollars. It is the absence of bigness in the coal industry that explains its inability to cope with its latter-day problems.

Costs, and therefore prices, can be lowered only by this kind of industrial renovation. It would then be possible to cope with the problem of the marginal producer. The original Guffey Bill provided for the buying out of the marginal mines with the proceeds of a bond issue which would be amortized out of an excise tax on the sales price of coal. Extensive mechanization and concentration would accomplish the same purpose. For they would enable production costs to be reduced so that operations could be profitably carried on at lower price levels. In that event the marginal and "snowbird" producers would be permanently forced out of the market.

* * *

The marketing of bituminous coal requires the same kind of reorganization as production does. What should be done is plain from the example of the anthracite industry in creating tight regional selling organizations. Soft coal problems, unfortunately, are far more complicated. But a start has been made by the Appalachian Coals, Inc., a co-operative selling agency for some 140 soft coal producers in four states. That co-operative agency was ambitious enough to arouse a fear that it was a violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act. A district federal court granted an injunction against this marketing agency. In dissolving the injunction the Supreme Court in 1933 said, inter alia,

> A co-operative enterprise, otherwise free from objection, which carries with it no monopolistic menace, is not to be condemned as an undue restraint merely because it may effect a change in marketing conditions, where the change would be in mitigation of recognized evils and would not impair, but rather foster, fair competitive opportunities.
>
> Voluntary action to rescue and preserve these opportunities and thus to aid in relieving a depressed industry and reviving commerce by placing competition upon a sounder basis may be more efficacious than an attempt to provide remedies through legal processes.
>
> The fact that the correction of abuses may tend to stabilize a business or to produce fairer price levels does not mean that the abuses should go uncorrected or that co-operative endeavor to correct them necessarily constitutes an unreasonable restraint of trade.

* * *

Mr. Justice Hughes himself delivered this decision. Thus, if there were an extension of such marketing agreements, there would be no doubt of constitutional sanction.

The industry, in short, could do a great deal to solve its own difficulties. It should be no part of a government's function to prop up an industry which has been undermined by economic change or industrial ineptitude. Government, however, has been presented with a human problem, as a result of this battle of the fuels, which cannot be shirked. Conditions in some mine regions are disgraceful. "I Went to Pit College" provides a picture of decivilization among the "marginal" miners without equal in America's industrial history. It is a problem for both the individual state and the Federal Government.

One of the lessons we used to absorb in the old economics was that when there was no longer a demand for labor in a particular industry, that labor would move elsewhere in quest of work. Mining shows that the mobility of labor is an illusion. Labor stays in the area and degenerates. Hence the need for government intervention. Some years ago Prof. W. W. Riefler, formerly the President's "interpreting economist," told me that he had suggested the introduction of vocational education for miners' children. This is the kind of government intervention that would merit wholehearted praise.

Another necessary step is the resettlement of derelict "mining" labor. Ironically enough, a lower court denied the constitutionality of the Resettlement Administration on the same day that the Supreme Court threw out the Guffey Act. Much of the present resettling is, I think, unwise from many points of view. But an attempt to resettle "surplus" miners in the non-coal mining areas in the West, which are now booming would be worth while from every point of view.

British Railway Companies Push Land Developments in Argentina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES—One of the British railway companies in Argentina is engaged in an interesting scheme of land improvements in and around Colonia Alvear, in the Province of Mendoza, some 500 miles from Buenos Aires. This part of the country is arid, the average rainfall being in the order of 200 millimeters, irregularly distributed, but the soil is deep and fertile. In 1912 a land development company took up 110,000 acres of ground in the neighborhood and proceeded to irrigate it from the almost inexhaustible waters of the River Atuel. A green oasis was produced in the midst of a vast sandy, scrub-covered wilderness, but overabundant irrigation and inadequate drainage soon began to injure the soil, causing excessive salt deposits.

Later a British railway company took over the property and, with the assistance of the Municipality, laid out an elaborate drainage system, leading the surplus water away and discharging it over the surrounding uninhabited country. A considerable amount of land has already been disposed of to settlers.

The holdings average 50 acres, but a few are of 20 times that area. Roads have been laid out and screens of thorny, gray-green arabias, of bright green willows and of darker poplars have been formed to protect the plantations from the winds which blow furiously across the flat, open country. A main canal and nine subsidiary ones, with ditches leading to the various holdings, render the new colony independent of the rains.

The majority of the settlers are growing fruit. Cherry, apricot, plum and pear trees do well, producing freely the second year after grafting. Melons, vegetables and table grapes are also being produced.

The district now numbers 8000 inhabitants and extensive orchards of healthy, vigorous trees give promise of a flourishing colony in the near future.

Production of Oil During Past Week Makes a New High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 20—Record production of crude oil in the United States was reached last week with a total of 3,008,050 barrels daily, according to the American Petroleum Institute.

The previous high record was 2,973,450 barrels daily in the week ended Aug. 31, 1929.

Last week's gain of 46,350 barrels over the 2,961,700 in the previous week was accounted for in part by increases of 22,700 barrels in Oklahoma and 9400 in Texas. The output was 181,750 barrels more than the calculation of 2,826,300 daily by the Department of the Interior for May.

Motor fuel stocks, including the amount of gasoline in naphtha distillates, at the close of last week amounted to 72,490,000 barrels, compared to 73,489,000 in the previous week, a drop of 999,000. At the end of May last year motor fuel stocks were 61,483,000 barrels.

Gasoline stocks at the refineries declined 661,000 barrels to 42,922,000, and those at bulk terminals, "in transit" and in pipe lines were down 352,000 to 22,625,000. Unfinished gasoline stocks increased 14,000 barrels to 6,943,000.

Crude oil runs to stills increased an average of 50,000 barrels daily to 2,920,000. The reporting refineries operated at 79 per cent of capacity. The production of cracked gasoline declined 5000 barrels daily to 645,000. Gas and fuel oil stocks at the end of the week amounted to 99,120,000 barrels, against 98,550,000 at the close of the preceding week.

China to Sell U. S. 75,000,000 ozs. Silver Authority Declares

NANKING, May 20 (AP)—A high authority of the Chinese Nationalist Government Finance Ministry said today the new Sino-American financial agreement provided for United States purchase of 75,000,000 ounces of Chinese silver at average monthly prices.

The undertaking, this authority said, would give China about $25,000,000 gold credit in the United States.

The government source said these were the principal terms of the agreement which Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced at Washington late Monday, under which the United States would undertake purchase of Chinese silver, providing China with dollar exchange to strengthen further Chinese currency.

NEW YORK, May 20 (AP)—Silver analysts today expressed perplexity over terms of the new Sino-American financial agreement cited in high circles of the Chinese Nationalist Government in Nanking.

Some pointed out that at the going price of about 45 cents an ounce, purchase by the United States of 75,000,000 ounces of the white metal would give China a gold credit in this country of approximately $33,750,000 which exceeded by around $8,750,000 the U. S. credit mentioned by an authority in the Chinese Finance Ministry.

In other silver quarters, it was said, reports had been received from China that the U. S. Government would take about 50,000,000 ounces of silver from Nanking.

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IT IS much easier not to begin a bad course than to stop when begun.
—TILLOTSON

Daily Features

KINDNESS does not consist in gifts, but in gentleness and generosity of spirit.
—SMILES

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

A TUCKAHOE, N. Y., reader has the following suggestion for making cryptograms more fascinating:

STORIES FUZZYWUZ FYHU

FLTU HEXXESAKI UYSP HYO

EDSTUYZU IPU XYZSEDYIELD.

2. Letter Changing

And a New York City reader evidently thinks of doing a bit of farming. He submits the changing of SEED to CROP in eight moves, changing one letter at a time, and forming a proper word each time.

3. Letter Juggling

Four different six-letter words may be formed from the following six letters. Can you find them?

G D E N I S

4. Try This on Your Friends!

A San Francisco family asked for conundrums. How is this one? "There were two brothers. They were twins. They were both born in March, but their birthdays came in September. They married each other, and one was thirty and the other thirty-two." How come?

5. Printer's Pi

The following lines were evidently set up by an amateur printer. Can you decipher them?

I pI n Et A Ris.
I Noa Kno Nei S.
In M U dee Lis.
Inc L Ay No Ne Is.

HINT FOR CRYPTOGRAPHERS: The word STORIES stands for CRYPTIC.

(Answers appear elsewhere)

(Note: A special article on Puzzles, by Puzzlesmith, appears in today's paper.—EDITOR.)

Odds and Ends

Queen Mary's Dining Room

The Queen Mary contains the largest room ever constructed in a ship—the main dining room, 118 feet by 160 feet, and three decks high. The Britannia, the Cunard company's first ship, could be placed in this room.

Mammoth Sign

Visitors to New York City may now see the world's largest and most spectacular electric sign. The sign in Times Square features chewing gum, and is 10 stories high and a city block long.

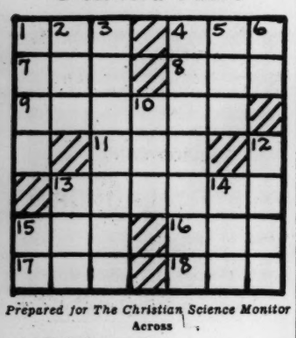
Safeguarding Art

During the World War, Britain hid its important art treasures in an unused subway station at South Kensington and in uncompleted parts of the post office tube railway.

Profits

The average $2 book, sold at full price, profits the bookseller about 80 cents.

Crossword Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1. Find the sum of
4. Marsh-crocodile
7. Conjunction
8. Buddhist pillar
9. Eloquent speaker
11. Cry
13. Layers of rock
15. Portuguese coin
16. Sesame
17. Part of a circle
18. Finish

Down

1. Presently
2. Beetle
3. Extreme
4. Spherical
5. Rowing implement
6. By
10. High hill
12. Destitute of hair
13. Indian weight
14. Metallic element
15. Sun-god

The solution will be found elsewhere.

Untrue and Unreal

A GREAT lie is like a great fish on dry land; it may fret and fling, and make a frightful bother, but it cannot hurt you. You have only to keep still and it will die of itself.—*Crabbe.*

A Flying Vacation

27

Back to Atlanta

ALTHOUGH our Eastern airliner was not due in Atlanta until 3:45, we had a spanking tailwind all the way from New Orleans; and after sliding down through the rain clouds, we landed on a slushy field 15 minutes ahead of time—two and a half hours from New Orleans!

I had left New York on Monday afternoon. I had spent a day and a half in New Orleans. I was now back in Atlanta. And only two days had elapsed. How we are nothing-izing time and space!

If I had a large business, with high-salaried men on the road, they most assuredly would get where they were going in the speed that air travel affords. I should feel better about paying them for work at their destination than for doing nothing while getting there.

In this connection, I know of no better testimony to the safety of commercial air travel than the "air-surance" offered by some of the largest companies in America. Imagine it—full coverage for only $1 per $1000 per year! If a company were to keep five men traveling by air, and wished to insure each man for the maximum, $10,000, the policy would cost only $50 a year. Things can't be too bad in the air if big insurance companies see a profit in staking $1000 against $1 for a year's flying.

But here was Atlanta.

How pleasantly I remembered the city; for it was here that I had been commissioned an officer during the World War. (I had been transferred to Camp Gordon, with a number of other "90-day wonders," after completing the officers' training camp at Camp Pike.) And if you think that a fellow could ever forget the spot where he tossed away his canvas leggings and donned the shiny leather puttees; where he first draped the coveted golden cord round his hat; where he first pinned the authoritative little golden bars on his shoulder straps—well, it just isn't being done!

Yes, Atlanta had seen this worm go through the chrysalis stage, and emerge from the cocoon a full-fledged second lieutenant.

How I used to strut down good old Peachtree Street! How I used to blossom out and give the natives an eyeful down around Five Points!

It was good to be back.—*Daily Features Editor.*

(To be continued)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Balloon Stunts

A LIST of "stunts" is arranged, then each is outlined on a small piece of paper and slipped into a balloon (t[illegible] with a long neck, bought at the 5-and-10-cent stores, three or four for a nickel). After the guests have all arrived, they are told they have stunts to perform, and are given the balloons. Then the fun starts!

The nature of each stunt can be ascertained only by blowing up the balloon until it bursts. The merriment occasioned by the huffing and puffing, blowing and bursting, is hilarious. The wide-eyed expectancy, with cheeks puffed and ears ready for the pop, while each one tries to keep his gaze on everybody else (who looks so funny), is no little hindrance to getting one's own balloon to the bursting point.

After all balloons are burst, then come the stunts.—Ruth L. E., Long Beach, Calif.

"Yes, I Believe I'll Take Cream"

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Edwin Mogridge, Omaha

First One Down to Breakfast

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Biblical Fan

IN STATING his concept of the judgment to be effected by the Son of Man, John the Baptist states, according to the rendering of the Authorized Version, that the Messiah's "fan is in his hand, and he will thoroughly 'purge his floor" (Luke 3:17)—a metaphor which is drawn from the method used for threshing and winnowing wheat in the Biblical period.

The process was begun by having oxen tread on the sheaves, either alone, or dragging behind them a heavy wooden sledge, studded with iron spikes or sharp pieces of flint. Thus the ears of wheat were bruised, and the grain partially separated from the chaff.

Scholars are now generally agreed that the "fan" was rather a "winnowing-fork," or "winnowing-shovel," which was used to throw the ears into the air, whereupon the good grain fell to the ground while the chaff blew away. This operation was, of course, performed in the open air.

Brevities

Cincinnati Enquirer: The modern husband doesn't know anything about the real horrors of housecleaning He should have lived back in the days when it meant pulling the tacks out of all the carpets, dragging 'em out to the line, beating the daylights out of 'em, then dragging 'em back and getting 'em tacked down again!

Office Economist: Of course, these are lean years. More people are leaning on the Government than ever before.

Life: An average American is a man who'll telephone a dozen votes for radio amateurs and then forget to register for election day.

St. Louis Star Times: Yes, a youth could get a job in the good old days—if he'd work 10 hours a day for $3 a week and board.

Pastime Scrapbook: A good way to ROUND out a career is to be on the SQUARE.

In Lighter Vein

Summat

A schoolmaster in a village school was giving an arithmetic lesson to a class of small boys. One of the boys, who was wrong in his figures, was called upon to explain how he had arrived at his answer.

As the boy explained, the master seemed puzzled.

"If once nowt's nowt," argued the boy, "twice nowt must be summat, for it's twice as much as nowt is."—*Montreal Star.*

The Reason

A woman, coming from a remote section, purchased a dress on her first visit to a large department store. The next day she brought it back, saying it did not fit her. "No wonder it doesn't fit," she exclaimed. "Look here (pointing to the label)—'Made Expressly for John Wanamaker'."—*Lewiston Journal.*

Our Trouble, Too

"Let's play some tennis."

"Can't. The net's broken."

"Fine! The net's always in the way when I play."—*Lutheran Young Folks.*

Like the Others

One of the PWA workers on Riverside Drive was complaining because he had no shovel. He finally told the foreman about it.

"Well, whaddaya kickin' about?" was the answer. "You don't have to do any woik if you ain't got no shovel!"

"I know," pouted the fellow, as he stamped both feet, "but I haven't got anything to lean on—like the other guys!"—*New York Daily Mirror.*

Home on the Potomac

Oh give me a perch
In the halls of research
Where the brain trusts joyously play;
Where platforms are made;
And candidates weighed,
And tongues are not silent all day!

Easy Mark

"'Twas a fine sermon the day," observed McNairn, "though mebbe 'twas a wee bit personal for ye."

"Na," sighed the village loafer. "It's a michty puir sermon that disna hit me somewhere!"—*Scottish Calendar.*

Camera Club Enthusiast

"Hey, you! Out of the way!" —Life

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Dogwood

ALONG one of the creek beds near this town there are thousands of dogwood trees. And though they grow there beautifully, dogwood in the town is such a rarity that in the spring "to see the dogwoods" is a favorite tour of many people.

I have heard many of these wonder aloud if dogwood would grow in the town. No one, to my knowledge, has made the effort to find out, for it is difficult to obtain the trees. And so I, in my turn, wonder why the farm men who live on the lands where these dogwood grow so generously do not, at the proper season for transplanting, offer small dogwood trees for sale. It might be that with the right transplanting, the dogwoods would flourish in the yards of town dwellers; and the providers of such beauty would be twice blessed—with money and with gratitude.—Ethel R., Ardmore, Okla.

Government

SOME gentlemen from the West were excited and troubled about the commissions or omissions of the Administration. President Lincoln heard them patiently, and then replied:

"Gentlemen, suppose all the property you were worth was in gold, and you had put it in the hands of Blondin to carry across the Niagara River on a rope. Would you shake the cable, or keep shouting out to him—'Blondin, stand up a little straighter—Blondin, stoop a little more—go a litt[illegible] faster—lean a little more to the north—lean a little more to the south'? No, you would hold your breath as well as your tongue, and keep your hands off until he was safe over.

"The Government is carrying an immense weight. Untold treasures are in our hands. We are doing the very best we can. Don't badger us. Keep silence, and we'll get you safe across."—*"Talks on Talking," by Grenville Kleiser.*

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Amending

Question: In the answer to the question printed in the Monitor of Jan. 13 is cited the rule from page 59 of Robert's Rules of Order that a meeting may not be adjourned to a date later than the next regular meeting. Our regular election meeting recessed to three additional dates previous to the annual meeting scheduled for the following month in an effort to consummate the election, but no officers were elected.

(a) Would it be legal to amend the bylaws to permit the calling of a special meeting to complete the election?

(b) Would such an amendment affect the still unfinished election?

Answer: The answer is "yes" to both questions, provided there is nothing already in the bylaws or state laws that would prevent such amendment from being offered at this time or interfere with its taking immediate effect; and provided of course, the amendment is presented and voted on in accordance with the rules for amendments.

The question answered in the Monitor on Jan. 13 dealt with a situation arising in an organization whose rules stipulate that an election must be completed before any other business may be transacted. There is no evidence that such a rule exists in this case, nor does the information furnished indicate any other rule that would conflict with the procedure indicated.

An amendment goes into effect as soon as it is adopted; and inasmuch as an election specified in the bylaws is not yet completed, the amendment, if adopted, would apply to that election.

A Word a Day

What's in a Name

MACY and Macey are both from the baptismal name *Thomas*, in which the *mas* ending the name is lengthened into *Macy*. The surnames *Massie* and *Machin* are from the same source.

Pringle—This interesting surname is of Anglo-French origin and is from *le prin*, meaning "the first." This old French adjective survives in *printemps*, the French word for "spring." The earlier form of the name in English was *Prynne* then *Pring* and now *Pringle*.

Gerard—This is a name that has traveled far, and has an interesting history. It is of Norse origin, and in the form of *Gœrheard* was taken to France by the Norman invaders. In France it was modified to *Gerard*. Then at the Conquest it was transported to England, where again it was changed to *Garrard* and *Garrett;* and from these we also get the imitative form *Garrison*.

These English-form changes are interesting, because they conform to exactly similar changes in other ways. Thus in English the form *-ard* regularly is altered to *-ett* as in *Everett* from *Everard;* and Barrett from *Berard*. Again the sound *er* in the middle of names was also generally altered to *ar*, as in *Barclay* from *Berkeley;* Clark from Clerk; Darby from Derby and Jarrold from Gerald. In the same way the name Marchant is from Merchant. The literal meaning of the name's original form—*Gœheard* is *Gœ*, "spear," and *heard*, "strong."

Cultivate the Fruits

I PITY the man who can travel from Dan to Beersheba and cry, "'Tis all barren"—and so it is, and so is all the world to him who will not cultivate the fruits it offers. —*Sterne.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Laying Up Treasures

(Anna F. Hughes in the Royal Neighbor)
Rock Island, Ill.

AS CHILDREN, most of us were given penny banks and taught to save our pennies, nickels and dimes. Taught to lay up treasure in order that we might not want as we grew older.

I wonder how many of us were also taught the value of another kind of treasure; of depositing kind words and pleasant smiles, good deeds that live in the hearts of our friends. . . . Recently, a young woman whom I have known for some years . . . had to give up the outdoor life she loved, and was faced with the prospect of months of inactivity.

She was not an especially brilliant girl, nor was she more lovely than most young women, but she possessed a wonderful smile and a gift for kindness. All her life she had smiled at people—had said the kind and thoughtful words that people love to hear; she had gone out of her way to do nice things for her friends. Day by day, she had deposited smiles and kind words in her bank of life and when her time . . . came, she was able to draw on the treasure she had saved.

Her friends flocked to her . . . bringing gifts of magazines, fruits and flowers. Comfort and sympathy came to her as word of her misfortune reached those who had enjoyed the magic of her smiles. She had no time to spend in feeling sorry for herself because from all sides the treasures she had laid up in human hearts were being handed back to her.

Daily Anecdote

A Wig Wag

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THOMAS CAMPBELL, better known, perhaps, as the bard of "Hohenlinden," wore a wig for many years. It was a gorgeous thing, but not at all suited to him—black, with luxuriant curls, generally extravagantly oiled and perfumed.

One night after a hearty dinner at old John Murray's, Theodore Hook was called upon to sing one of his impromptu songs. He was in fine fettle, quite excelling himself in the rapid rendition of three lusty songs. Campbell, enraptured, tore off his prized wig, threw it across the table at the surprised Hook and shouted: "There. Take my laurels. They are yours." Laughter did not subside until the older poet had recovered his wig and replaced it on his shining pate.

Washington Irving, one of the gathering, was one of the loudest laughers. He finally turned to Campbell, and with a sly wink to the others, said, "Why, I never before fancied those poetical locks were not of your own growth."

What They Say

Boresome?

"I don't see any sense in people wanting to see a radio broadcast. To me it is like watching a suit being made."—*Lionel Barrymore.*

National Debt

"Most people forget that the national debt will not only be payable by posterity—it will also be payable to posterity."—*David Cushman Coyle.*

College President's View

"The centralization of power in government has invariably ended in tyranny."—*Glenn Frank.*

Hoover's Honors

"I have had every honor which any man could want."—*Herbert Hoover.*

For the Scrapbook

Pessimism

The man who threatens the world is always ridiculous; for the world can easily go on without him, and, in a short time, will cease to miss him.—*Johnson.*

Vindication

The best manner of avenging ourselves is by not resembling him who has injured us.—*Jane Porter.*

Troubles

In my life I have had many troubles, most of which never happened. —*Mark Twain.*

Pride

No man had ever a point of pride that was not injurious to him.—*Burke.*

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Cryptic messages made more difficult each day increase the fascination.

2. Seed, Sled, Fled, Flew, Blew, Brew, Crew, Crow, Crop.

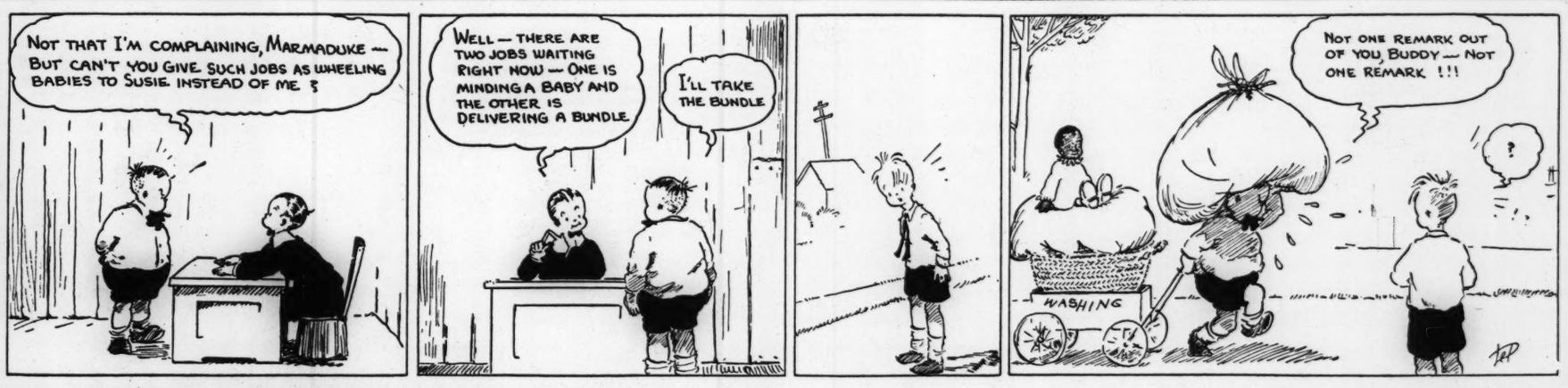
3. Design, Singed, Signed, Deigns.

4. The twin brothers were born in a town called March. They were ministers, so they could marry each other. One was thirty; the other was thirty, too.

5. In Pine Tar Is. In Oak None Is. In Mud Eel Is. In Clay None Is.

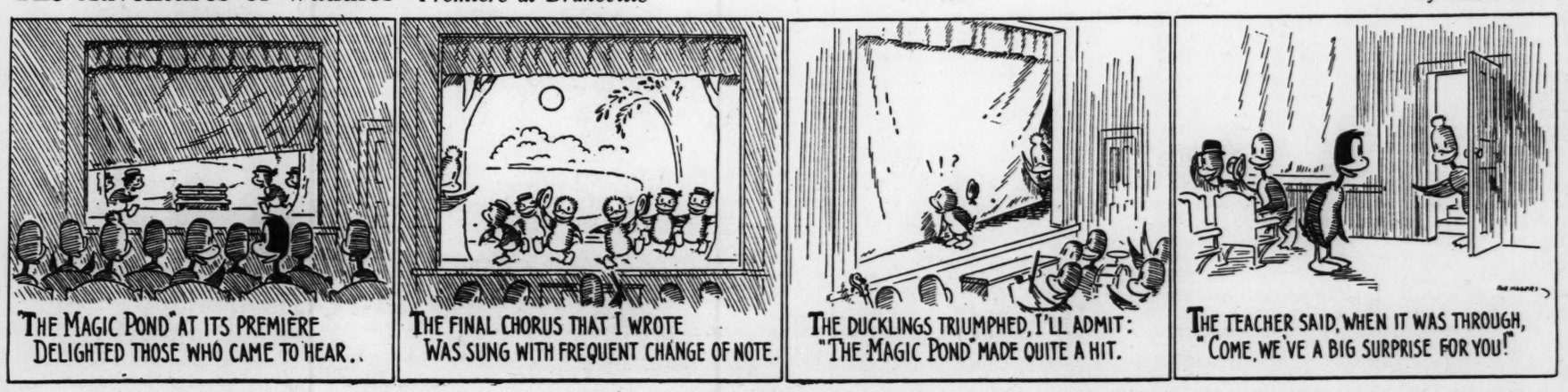
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*All in the Day's Work*

By LE PELLEY


NOT THAT I'M COMPLAINING, MARMADUKE — BUT CAN'T YOU GIVE SUCH JOBS AS WHEELING BABIES TO SUSIE INSTEAD OF ME ?
WELL — THERE ARE TWO JOBS WAITING RIGHT NOW — ONE IS MINDING A BABY AND THE OTHER IS DELIVERING A BUNDLE
I'LL TAKE THE BUNDLE
NOT ONE REMARK OUT OF YOU, BUDDY — NOT ONE REMARK !!!
WASHING
?

The Adventures of Waddles—*Première at Drakeville*

By THE HAGERS


"THE MAGIC POND" AT ITS PREMIÈRE DELIGHTED THOSE WHO CAME TO HEAR..
THE FINAL CHORUS THAT I WROTE WAS SUNG WITH FREQUENT CHANGE OF NOTE.
!!?
THE DUCKLINGS TRIUMPHED, I'LL ADMIT: "THE MAGIC POND" MADE QUITE A HIT.
THE TEACHER SAID, WHEN IT WAS THROUGH, "COME, WE'VE A BIG SURPRISE FOR YOU!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Life Line of National Security

POPULAR history is largely written in the terms of mankind's successes. As significant a record surely could be set down out of the realizations that have come to men in periods of apparent defeat. If the failure of the League of Nations to do all that was expected of it jars friends and critics alike into an attitude of honest examination of the dangers and possibilities of collective action, it will have been a fruitful defeat.

The reluctance of many nations to apply in full Article XVI of the League's Covenant against Premier Mussolini's aggression in Africa has resulted in a loss of faith in the methods laid down in that article. Sanctions having been only mildly applied, it is now said sanctions have failed. Continuing along this line, a considerable section of respectable opinion is arguing for the deletion of Article XVI from the Covenant, and for the lifting of present sanctions against Italy.

Whatever may be said in favor of deleting Article XVI after due consideration, preferably after some substitute measure for commanding respect for collective law has been devised, it is more difficult to prove that the Italian sanctions should be hastily lifted just because Premier Mussolini has accomplished the first stage of his purpose in spite of them. Indeed, to so plead is to join forces with Il Duce, who at the moment is protesting against sanctions on the ground that they are serving no purpose, though they are at least serving such purpose as to cause the Italian dictator to protest.

A question of longer range was studied by the International Academy of Diplomats in Paris yesterday. Speakers told the gathering that the League is faced with dissolution unless it can be implemented with force to insure that its decisions will be respected. It may be recalled that Lord Bryce also believed some instrument of coercion to be necessary to the functioning of a collective system. The critics of this philosophy cite very recent evidence that the nations are not ready to run the risk of coercing a big power.

As one result of the disclosure of League weakness, the possibility of supplying the collective organization with an air arm is again being discussed. Simultaneously, however, should proceed a very definite development of more efficient instruments of securing justice without resort to force. If it can be said that Article XVI has failed, having never really been tried, should not the failure of nations to employ Article XIX be underscored? There would be less need to talk of sanctions now had the League powers earlier talked of those readjustments of territory and trade opportunities for which Article XIX provided.

The coming to power of Léon Blum as Premier of France, with his wisely tolerant attitude toward other nations and his more than usual readiness to be conciliatory, was discussed in a short editorial in the Monitor yesterday. M. Blum is not willing to admit that dictatorships cannot operate along with democracies in a collective peace system. This unwillingness to magnify obstacles to collective success in peace is one which the peoples of many countries must be glad to see.

In view of its experience from 1914 to 1918, it is not surprising that the world is loath to take leave of its hope for collective security. Having seen the alternative to world law in world war, statesmen and peoples everywhere joined in hailing the League of Nations as one of the few worth-while things that were purchased with four years of sacrificing human lives. And since then the League has filled such a fundamental place in the foreign policies of most nations that the task of preserving the League, great as it is, is not more formidable than the task of reorientating national policies to fit a world suddenly and strangely without a League.

Not all the nations are as frank about their own interest in collective security as are the British, whose attitude is well expressed in the Economist, of London:

> . . . The collective system of security which is embodied in the League is . . the last as well as the first line of defense for the British Empire.

But though their words do not say it as strongly, other nations' behavior is indicative of a widely held hope among peoples for a stronger collective system of peace and security.

Political Pedestrians

WHEN "Al" Smith dropped a hint about taking a stroll on the sidewalks of Philadelphia, he started something. Or rather he put in telling phrase something that Senator Borah had started and is carrying on with marked success. Reports of overtures made by regular Republican leaders to the Idahoan indicate that they fear he may take a walk at Cleveland that would make the Republican nomination worthless.

Year after year the insurgent Senator has come into the party fold for the presidential election, but just a few days ago he flatly declared that party lines would not stop him this year. And it is difficult to see how the Republicans could win without him. That means he holds "the balance of power" and will have a share in choosing a candidate and a platform that "Old Guard" leaders would have liked to deny him.

Probably they would have arranged things among themselves quite pleasantly had not Mr. Borah matched their "favorite sons" or state "stalking horses" with a national stalking horse—himself. By entering the presidential primaries he began to speak in a language always understood in politics, the language of votes. And while he has just lost the New Jersey preferential primary to Governor Landon and altogether has collected only a handful of delegates, the Senator has definitely demonstrated that a vigorous minority of Republicans are discontented with the party leadership and desire a progressive program. In Illinois these voters amounted to nearly half the total, and in Ohio were about one third.

Such defeats spell victory in the Borah campaign. They prove that the Republican Party if it wishes to win in November must nominate such a candidate and write such a platform as will recapture this independent and potentially insurgent minority. Plans now to get Mr. Borah to write out his "antimonopoly" plank indicate that the party leaders are convinced. But apparently the Senator is not convinced. He seems to question whether even the nailing down of his plank and the nomination of a western candidate will insure progressive reforms so long as party management remains in the hands of "the men who brought the party to its present condition."

So far, the Smith brand of pedestrianism has had less influence on the campaign than the Borah threat to stroll. It is now reported that Mr. Smith will not go to Philadelphia and it is evident that any insurgency on his part will hurt Mr. Roosevelt much more in November than in June. The protest vote Colonel Breckinridge has compiled in two or three states—although in New Jersey it was hard to find—indicates that Democratic insurgents against the New Deal may even hold the balance of power on Election Day in states like Maryland and Pennsylvania. But they are not likely to have much effect on the platform and candidate.

Democratic leadership might be sounder if its bandwagon were not so crowded. Mr. Roosevelt badly needs party insurgents as resolute and effective as Senator Borah.

Silver for Silver

PROFESSIONALLY, young Harry Kresmeyer of Waldwyck, N. Y., is a truck driver who joins to that rugged individualist occupation a streak of pure philanthropy. Hailed by a hitch-hiker, he gave him a friendly lift. The impecunious wayfarer told of a mine of silver owned by him in Canada, whither he was "hoboing."

Truck drivers on country routes meet strange gentry. This, added to an ingrained conviction that too much highway is weakly given up to private motorists, gives them a slant vernacularly described as hard-boiled. Young Mr. Kresmeyer, therefore, grinned as he listened to this embryo silver king, and silently added Jack Fisher to his collection of "nuts." And, observing that Mr. Fisher was weary and broke, went fifty-fifty with him on his only remaining dollar.

The other day, Mr. Kresmeyer, then jobless, received a missive postmarked Edmonton, Alberta. It was from the erstwhile hitch-hiker, inviting his truck-driver acquaintance to come and help work the mine, half of which should be his. When Mr. Kresmeyer replied that it took a lot of silver to buy transportation to Alberta, Mr. Fisher promptly sent him $300 for expenses.

The moral of this modern Samaritanic episode seems to be that when the irresistible force of the milk of human kindness (it was a milk truck, by the way) meets an immovable object filled with gratitude—they're just naturally partners.

Distinguished by Degrees

OPPORTUNITY to commemorate a man whose name everybody knows seems to have been widely missed, but the New York Times happily reminds us that he was born May 14, 250 years ago.

In youth, it appears, he was apprenticed to trade. Commerce throve along the shores of the Baltic, and many Danzig youths, now long forgotten, grew up to be merchants. Natural science interested him more, and he left the home town for other cities in Germany, Holland and England where he could study physics.

His name was Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit. Newton himself, less successful in this matter than in explaining why an apple falls down when it comes off a tree, had made a kind of a thermometer, using linseed oil in a tube. Galileo is credited with inventing the thermometer, nearly a century earlier, having made something that did well as a first invention but was not so successful as a thermometer. It was for Fahrenheit to discover a way of purifying mercury so that it would behave properly in the now familiar glass tube. About 1714 he made the first dependably accurate thermometer.

C, as one knows, has something to say about temperature; but F was a man, and C is nobody, a mere adverb meaning centigrade. Physicists prefer C because there is more accuracy in smaller degrees.

Like the weather, Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit is a perpetual contemporary, which explains why so few have considered it necessary to commemorate him.

Crime and Justice

Book News of the Day

FORMERLY if an intelligent layman wanted to know what is wrong with the administration of criminal justice, and to learn what are the most intelligent remedies, he would possibly have been able to get the information in a technical textbook. But in order, at any time, to have his knowledge up to date he would have been obliged to tackle a mountainous pile of crime surveys and other special studies. Now, thanks to CRIME AND JUSTICE, by Sheldon Glueck (Boston: Little Brown. $3), the reader has in one volume just the enlightenment that he seeks.

* * *

In eight chapters Professor Glueck has compassed the whole range of criminology, clarifying the complex problems of crime treatment in a work of marvelous unity. First he studies the functioning of police, the courts, public prosecutors, jails, prisons and parole and probation systems. He also includes a survey of the American scene on which we stage what he calls our tragi-comedy of criminal justice; and he throws a saddening light on the environmental factors which help to produce our juvenile and adult criminals. That is the expositive side of the book, and it is disheartening. One is appalled by the picture of the various agencies which are characterized by inferior and poorly equipped personnel, by inefficiency, bungling, lack of scientific method, knavery and political obstruction. The indictment is none the less distressing because of the occasional happy exception.

The author pictures Justice as both halt and blind; weighed down with shackling encumbrances carried over from another age, and in her groping only seldom moving in the direction of the light. Justice limps on an Achilles heel which has been notoriously vulnerable to unscrupulous lawyers and politicians. Moreover, she has failed to alter her gait to keep pace with the superior critical intelligence within her own domain. And her stubborn opacity of vision opposed itself to even a flicker of scientific light.

* * *

The facts concerning our crime-breeding constitute the most gripping part of the book. We have packed ourselves into cities, where we are pitted against one another in fierce competition for the possession of money. The weak are driven to the wall, forced to accept poverty, with crime as a concomitant. Poverty breeds crime! Yes, but this does not solve the question of causation, nor close the case of responsibility; for the poor, says the author, are victims of an unconscionable economic order. Where the god of gain supersedes the god of service, the backs of the poor must bear the burden of sins not their own.

On the remedial side of the book Professor Glueck devotes a chapter to the prospects of justice and one to the horizon of justice. In these chapters he is hopeful and conservatively optimistic. Nor does he base his hopes on any nebulous and unworkable theories. All along the line remedies are applied—to police methods, court procedure, to prison administration, probation and parole systems, and crime-preventing policies. The plan of improvement is systematic and sweepingly comprehensive, and in every direction it involves the selection of a superior personnel and the employment of instrumentalities furnished by the social sciences.

This book has all the hall-marks of a classic.

HENRY A. HIGGINS

Expecting Too Much

Corfu–Ionian Cameo

CORFU, fair gem of the Ionian Sea, epitomizes all the storied charm of the Isles of Greece. It lies like a green-and-white cameo a few miles off the coast where Ulysses sailed home to Ithaca after the greatest adventure cruise of all time. Across the turquoise blue of the Corfu Channel the sea-battered cliffs of the Grecian shore stand sentinel-like, silver gray in the bright southern sun. Beyond them and to the north rise the snow-crowned Albanian Mountains, boundaries of Europe's least-known country. Westward, scarce over the horizon, is Italy, and Corfu, midway between these two ancient lands, partakes picturesquely of the character of each.

* * *

Moreover, it is rich in a history that has been contributed to by many illustrious persons, from Ulysses of Ithaca to Kaiser William II. According to legend, the hero of the Odyssey was cast ashore here on a tiny islet which has been the subject of many pictures, a little cluster of rocks and cypresses and white houses still known as the Isle of Ulysses. And within a few miles of the port you may visit the beautiful villa and estate called Achilleion, once owned by the Empress Elizabeth of Austria and sold by Franz Joseph to the former German Emperor in 1910. There he spent the month of June, 1914, and Achilleion, cared for by the Greek Government, remains today in every detail just as he left it.

One might traverse the world without coming upon so magnificently placed a mansion as that of Achilleion. From its balconies and terraces the aspect is one to live forever in the memory. On one side the descent is sharp to the sea and the hillside is heavily clothed in semi-tropical verdure with every variety of palm shading the paths which wind gently down to the water's edge.

* * *

In another direction lies the town and port of Corfu, looking in the distance like a dream of Crusader days. The landscape between is one of olive groves, vineyards, orange and tangerine and lemon orchards, tiny white villages high up on green hillsides, valleys with mountain streams tumbling through them and towers of ancient churches and medieval strongholds. It is as lovely as a dream. Tranquillity holds over it and a silence broken only by the bark of a peasant's sheep dog, the bells of the goats and cattle and the plaintive call of a donkey from some distant hillside. And always the far background is the sea, the deep blue of the Ionian which blends with the soft silvery gray of the rockbound mainland shores and the white of the faraway Albanian peaks in the delicate coloring of a Botticelli painting.

The little island capital itself is rather more Italian in appearance than Greek. Closely and impregnably walled and defended by its great citadel in the Middle Ages, it is made up of very narrow and winding streets, of alleys and lanes whose sides you can touch with outstretched arms, of tiny plazas with ancient churches in the shade of tall palms, of curious little shops selling fruit and sweets and the rich olive oil of Corfu in huge tanks. One or two streets are wide enough for carriages and for the motorcars that have, of course, appeared in recent years, and about the broad plazas which face the sea and harbor the cafés have their table-filled terraces in the Continental fashion.

* * *

Corfu is an island of such varied topography that it seems much larger than it really is, being mostly mountains and valleys and sloping hillsides. None of the storied and romantic Isles of Greece has more beautiful scenery. Here and there little villages are set high among the hills and even sometimes on a lofty peak itself as in Italy, not infrequently upon a cliff jutting from a green-clad mountain as in Norway. Some may be reached only by winding mule trail. In these the people live as in past centuries, grinding corn and spinning and weaving by the same hand implements their ancestors used in Greece's Golden Age.

The steamer trip from Piraeus, port of Athens, is one of only twenty hours. It takes you through the remarkable Corinthian Canal, that cut 150 feet deep in a high plateau with the sides straight up and down. Then you cross the Gulf of Corinth with its thousands of years of romantic history. Modern Corinth is on the southern shore and the ruins of the gayest city of antiquity a few miles distant. On the north side and far inland you may discern the snow-tipped peaks of Parnassus, mount of all the Muses. Then you steam up the Ionian Sea, leaving Ithaca on the right hand and dreaming of the long-awaited home-coming of the greatest of all adventurers. Thus you reach Corfu, an historic isle in historic seas and one that is, moreover, lovely enough to realize your long-cherished dreams of the Isles of Greece.

M. T. G.

Mirror of World Opinion

Lest We Forget

THE Abyssinian war is over. Marshal Badoglio, aided by poison gas and other civilized barbarities, has won the race for time against the rains. . . .

Thus does one more war of aggression come to an end. And even though the end is a tragically unhappy one, even though a harmless and helpless nation is in process of being exterminated, already we are being urged to take a realistic attitude, to cease crying over spilt blood, and to hasten to make it up with the aggressor so that he may assist us in preventing more blood being spilt elsewhere.

We English are supposed to have a genius for compromise, but we should be careful that in such a case as this the impartial historians of the future do not give it an uglier name. . . .

Great Britain's foreign policy, it is being forecast in some circles, must now receive some reorientation. A decisive step is even predicted for this week. "The logic of events" must cause us to abandon the League. We must build up overwhelming forces and depend on our strong right arm. International co-operation and understanding has failed. The League proved futile in Manchuria, powerless in Abyssinia; we must call off the experiment and go back to our old friends the balance of power and mutual respect through force.

We hope the Government will do no such thing. We hope that if it did the country would take the first opportunity to throw it out. For such a policy would be one of inevitable disaster in the end.

The old order which it is now desired to restore had some centuries of trial. It always failed. Are we to abandon the League after a mere eighteen years or so—eighteen of the most bewildering, distracting, and dangerous years in the history of mankind? If the League has disappointed the hopes of its supporters in the major crises—and there is no use denying that it has—that is no good reason for its abandonment. It failed, as it was bound to fail, from the very beginning because three of the great world powers were left out. Had the League started its career in 1919 with all its original members, plus the United States, Germany, and Russia, there is no telling what would have been the position, material, spiritual, and economic, of the world today.

Ideals should not be abandoned because they seem for the moment unattainable. Rather than abandon the League we should envisage a greater League. And Great Britain should, in her own interests, lead the striving towards that end. — *Manchester* (Eng.) *Evening News.*

Hollywood Gets the Dickens

THESE seem hard times for "our better people," meaning folks who object to vulgarity in all its forms, including smut. Vendors of degrading and antisocial films and printed and broadcast rot are always irked by any attempt to keep their products civilized, but we have rarely seen the case more brazenly asserted than in the current issue of Motion Picture Herald, mouthpiece of the Hollywood management. . . . : "The movies belong to the masses, and if people want to engage in intellectual pursuits and concerns they ought to be sporting enough to let the movies alone and do their playing and thinking in terms of the printed page. . . . The screen could do with much less attention from 'our better people.' Those who would do something for American life, the clubwomen especially, might well be concerned about seeing that a good apple pie could be had commonly, that the public taste in flowered chintzes is improved, that home life be made home life. There are many things to be attended to if one must be engaged in attending to other people's business. The motion picture is an all-too-convenient springboard from which people may jump into newspaper publicity. It is not a major problem."

Back to the kitchen, mind your own business, dear mother, and let Hollywood polish off the manners, appetites, morals of your children! You make pie and Hollywood will make the racial degeneracy! Vulgarity, indecency, rot come cheap and sell like hot cakes. Leave us alone, give us today's soft profit, and watch us slide merrily down into a real federal censorship! Kindly stand back, while Hollywood cuts its own throat from ear to ear! . . .

The funny part of it all is that the pictures that earn the big money, according to Will Hayes, are the good ones, decent pictures. . . . The Dickens pictures . . . have been among the best sellers of the day. In that instance "our better people" not only supplied to American life a sound refreshment, but actually contributed something of value to Hollywood. —*Marlen Pew, in Editor & Publisher.*

The Wide Horizon

Foresight in Foreign Affairs

DIARY OF AN ONLOOKER IN GENEVA

By Sisley Huddleston

WHENEVER there are international difficulties, the pessimists and the optimists buttonhole me in the lobbies of the League.

"Sooner or later," says the pessimist, "the conquest of Ethiopia must degenerate into an Anglo-Italian war. More and more will Italy appear to Britain as an adversary in the Mediterranean and as a rival on the imperial routes. In reality the struggle from the beginning has been between Britain and Italy. It will not really cease until—" The unfinished phrase is eloquent.

Then the optimist assures me that everything is well—that the League has for the first time shown its material might, and that Britain has displayed a moral sense that rallied fifty nations to the defense of the victim of aggression. "It did not stop the war in Africa, it is true, but it was nevertheless a manifestation of what the League may do later when the growing international consciousness has developed a little more. You must give the League time."

The pessimist approaches me with the most doleful accounts of Germany's intentions. "You will see that Germany means to attack in the East, but eventually the whole of Europe will be—" Again the eloquent silence.

As for the optimist he blandly asserts that Germany has nothing but peaceful views. "These German guns are just as pacific as French or Russian guns. Germany's air force is purely to ward off Russian or French air raids. When Germany can meet the others on equal terms, then there can be useful negotiations. Therefore it was, paradoxical as it appears, the greatest move on the way to peace when Germany showed itself not unprepared for war."

* * *

And so forth. There are hundreds of arguments and speculations of this sort to which it is my lot to listen daily. Often I recognize that while both the optimist and the pessimist are talking nonsense, there is something really to be said for almost any thesis one cares to expound in the Europe of today. Yes, there is an imminent danger of war. But yes, there is a chance that, brought up against stark realities, the statesmen and peoples will recover a modicum of common sense in time, and forget the folly of "prestige," of "imperialism," of "equality," of all the other figments of the diplomatic mind, and the fictions of obsolete texts, for which the public, with suitable catchwords of morality or glory or legality, according to their national temperaments, are bidden to fight.

The lesson that is chiefly to be driven home is surely that of the singular lack of foresight of the rulers. This inability to envisage the near future applies to the League as well as to the nations. Nobody wants to do anything until it is too late.

For the better part of a year before the Abyssinian war began, an ordinary observer like myself with no pretense to a special faculty of foresight, repeatedly wrote that the war was on its way. The consequences, some of which are not yet apparent to the public, will go on unfolding themselves long after it is nominally ended. Yet nothing was done. All consideration was put off. The subject was too annoying. It was thought better to avoid it. The British and French statesmen avoided it at Stresa. The League avoided it at Geneva.

Decent diplomacy would have worked out a scheme of settlement not later than January, 1935, and brought the two parties together. Such unconvincing and hastily vamped offers as were made came far too late, when military preparations were well advanced. This war, and all its sequel, could have been avoided—if the subject had not been avoided.

* * *

In point of fact, the general subject of colonies or mandates for Italy, as well as for Germany, should have been considered by the individual nations, and by the League, any time this last sixteen or seventeen years.

So too with Germany. Why were Germany's genuine grievances not examined years ago? Everybody who stopped to think was well aware that they would result in European trouble. Why did Herr Hitler act instead of asking? Because he learned from experience that whenever he asked there was no reply. He had to act before the statesmen would take notice. They did not want to be bothered. They merely referred to article something of such-and-such a treaty. It was all written down in these documents. That saved them the necessity of thinking.

Mussolini and Hitler would have been willing to discuss their case if they had been assured of a proper hearing. But the extraordinary tendency of the countries and of the League to wait until they are presented with *faits accomplis* before they move, renders the presentation of *faits accomplis* more and more frequent, more and more disturbing. Some day there will be a *fait accompli* that will bring disaster unless the statesmen of the League learn that the price of peace includes intelligent anticipation. Forethought and foresight are the faculties most badly needed in our world.